

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BANKS.
UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon
Ohio, J. H. Hunt, President, H. L. Mc-
Lain, Cashier.

HARDWARE.
A. O. HARRIS & CO., Dealer in Foreign and
Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.
RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Thresh-
ing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable
and Station Engines, Horse powers, Saw
mills, etc.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Coran
Sons, Proprietors, manufacturers of a
superior quality of Merchant Bar and Black-
smith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufac-
turers of Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer
Bottles, Flasks, etc.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO., Manufac-
turers of Bridges, Roofs and General
Iron Structures.

JEWELERS.
C. J. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store
East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches,
Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical In-
struments, etc., No. 5 South Erie street.

Slusser's Vegetable Pills rouse the
liver to healthy action, give tone to the
stomach and invigorate the kidneys. At
druggists.

PULLMAN PARLOR CARS.
**New Run Between Cleveland and Cin-
cinnati Over the C. & C. Ry.**

Entirely new equipment has been ad-
ded to the through car service between
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati over
the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Rail-
way. The new equipment consists of
Pullman parlor cars fresh from the fa-
mous car building establishment at
Pullman.

These cars combine all the comforts of
up-to-date travel. The roomy arm
chairs are of a new pattern and are par-
ticularly comfortable. They are ar-
ranged in front of unusually large plate
glass windows through which the dis-
solving scenery may be enjoyed en route.
The smoking apartment is also roomy,
and the ladies retiring room shows a
marked improvement in size and con-
venience. It is fitted up with a dresser
having a large plate glass mirror.

The new cars ride very smoothly.
They run every day, leaving Cleveland
8:35 a. m., Akron 9:56 a. m., Orrville
10:50 a. m., arrive Columbus at 2:10 a. m.,
Cincinnati 5:40 p. m., leaving Cin-
cinnati 11:35 a. m., Mt. Vernon 1:15 p. m.,
Columbus 2:35 p. m., Orrville 3:17 p. m.,
Akron 4:15 p. m., arrive in Cleve-
land 5:49 p. m. Connections are made at
Orrville for Mansfield, Crestline and
Chicago, and at Columbus for Indianapolis
and St. Louis.

Life and Death Struggle.
W. A. Bines, of Manchester, Ia.,
writing of his almost miraculous escape
from death, says: "Exposure after
measles induced serious lung trouble,
which ended in consumption. I had fre-
quent hemorrhages and coughed night
and day. All my doctors said I must
soon die. Then I began to use Dr.
King's New Discovery for Consumption,
which completely cured me. I would
not be without it even if it cost \$5.00 a
bottle. Hundreds have used it on my
recommendation and all say it never
fails to cure throat, chest and lung
troubles." Regular sizes 50c and \$1.00.
Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's drug
store.

He Fooled the Surgeons.
All doctors told Renick Hamilton, of
West Jefferson, O., after suffering 18
months from Rectal Fistula, he would
die unless a costly operation was per-
formed, but he cured himself with five
boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the
surest Pile cure on Earth, and the best
Salve in the world. 25c a box. Sold by
Z. T. Baltzly, druggist.

The Appetite of a Goat
Is envied by all poor dyspeptics whose
stomach and liver are out of order. All
such should know that Dr. King's New
Life Pills, the wonderful stomach and
liver remedy, give a splendid appetite,
sound digestion and a regular bodily
habit that insures perfect health and
great energy. Only 25c at Z. T. Baltzly's
drug store.

Glorious News
Comes from Dr. D. B. Cargile, of Wash-
ington, I. T. He writes: "Four bottles of
Electric Bitters has cured Mrs. Brewer
of scrofula, which had caused her great
suffering for years. Terrible sores would
break out on her head and face, and the
best doctors could give no help; but her
cure is complete and her health is
excellent." This shows what thousands
have proved—that Electric Bitters is the
best blood purifier known. It's the
surest remedy for eczema, tetter, salt
rheum, ulcers, boils and running sores.
It stimulates liver, kidneys and bowels,
expels poisons, helps digestion and builds
up the strength. Only 50c. Sold
by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist. Guaranteed.

For Over Fifty Years
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been
used for children teething. It soothes
the child, softens the gums allays all
pain, cures wind colic, and is the best
remedy for diarrhoea. 25c a bottle.

Colorado Illustrated.
A new book, giving complete informa-
tion relative to this wonderful state as a
tourist resort or home location, has just
been issued by the Chicago & North-
Western Railway, via which line "The
Colorado Special" leaves Chicago at 10
a. m. every day in the year, arriving
at Denver 1:20 next afternoon. Colorado
Springs and Manitou the same evening,
requiring only one night en route. Free
copy at ticket offices or mailed on receipt
of four cents postage by D. W. Aldridge,
234 Superior street, Cleveland, O.

Don't be Deceived
Buy only Slusser's Sick and Nervous
Headache Tablets. The only sure cure,
10c and 25c at all druggists.

When you need medicine you should
get the best that money can buy, and
experience proves this to be Hood's Sa-
sapilla.

HANNA STRUCK BACK.

Pettigrew Aroused the Ohioan
to Vehement Reply.

THE SOUTH DAKOTAN'S SENSATION.

Declared Cramp Told Him He Gave \$400,-
000 to Republicans in 1892, Which
Was Wrongfully Used—Carter Denied
It—Rung in Hanna Bribery Charges.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Mr. Bacon
(Ga.) precipitated a scene in the senate
during the time the anti-trust bill was
before the senate reiterating a charge,
make several days ago by Mr. Pettigrew,
that Mr. Cramp, the Philadelphia shipbuilder,
had contributed \$400,-
000 to the Republican campaign fund in
1892, with the understanding that he
would be reimbursed by contracts for the
construction of warships for the govern-
ment. This charge, Mr. Bacon said,
had been denied neither by Mr. Hanna,
the present chairman of the Republican
national committee, nor by Mr. Carter,
who was chairman of the committee in
1892. Mr. Hanna said he had nothing to
do with the management of the campaign
in 1892. He vigorously denied any knowl-
edge of such a transaction and expressed his
opinion that it was false. Mr. Carter declared
the statement properly could be branded only
as a lie. He said money was received, but
only through voluntary contributions.
Mr. Pettigrew insisted on replying. Said he:
"I made the statement that a contribution
of \$400,000 had been made by Mr. Cramp to the
Republican national committee in 1892, and
that he was to be reimbursed for it with
contracts for additional warships. My au-
thority for the statement is Mr. Cramp him-
self," declared Mr. Pettigrew, deliberately.
This created a sensation in the chamber.
"He told me, not in confidence, as I believe,
on an ocean liner coming across the Atlantic.
He did not know where the money had gone,
and had implied detectives to find out. He
intimated that it had not been used for cam-
paign purposes. Moreover," continued Mr.
Pettigrew, his words almost having through
the chamber, "I have said the same thing to
the senator who was chairman of the Republi-
can national campaign committee of that year,
and he waived it off, smilingly, with the state-
ment, 'Well, we did not let the old man pretty
long.'"

Advertising to Mr. Hanna, Mr. Pettigrew
brought up the charges of bribery which had
been made against the Ohio senator at the
time of his election to the senate, reading
voluntarily from the report of the minority
of the committee on privileges and elections,
including newspaper stories or the accounts
of alleged telephone conversations between
Mr. Hanna's friends and other persons. These
statements, Mr. Pettigrew thought, could not
be swept aside lightly by Mr. Hanna.
Mr. Hanna said he felt like offering an apol-
ogy to the senate for pursuing the subject fur-
ther, and he would not do so if he did not de-
sire "to show to the senate that the whole
matter was a conspiracy—a part of a con-
certed plan to work up some political capital."
"There was a pretty lively scrap in Colum-
bus," said he, good humoredly. "It was due
partly to the Democratic party and partly to
the work of traitors to their party and to
their country, like the senator from South
Dakota."

Mr. Hanna then went at length into the
charges made by Pettigrew, saying they had
been published first in a Democratic news-
paper of Columbus and fully and completely
denied by him at that time. He referred to
Senator Burke, of Cleveland, as one of the
chief conspirators in the senatorial election,
and denounced him as "a traitor and a scound-
rel," who had, as a Republican, lent himself
to the conspiracy against his party, and subse-
quently had been disgraced and disgraced in
his native city.

Then he read a clipping from a South Da-
kota newspaper, in which Mr. Pettigrew was
characterized as a traitor to his state, and de-
clared that he did not represent the people of
South Dakota.

"That," declared Mr. Hanna, vehemently,
"is my accuser in the senate of the United
States, and that is the estimation in which he
is held by the people of his own state. * * *

I have often sat in my seat listening to
him, and thought him insane. Much of the
stuff he has uttered on this floor is the veriest
rot."

"When it comes to personalities," hotly as-
serted Mr. Hanna, in conclusion, "I will stand
up with him and compare my character with
his. He may tell what he knows about me,
and then—with emphasis on every word—"I
will tell what I know about him."

Mr. Hanna then in a most rigorous manner
denied the statement of Mr. Pettigrew. He said
he did not believe the conversation alleged to
have taken place between Pettigrew and
Cramp ever occurred. He denied absolutely
that any conversation between himself and
Pettigrew had occurred.

Mr. Carter warned the Democrats that as
they were to associate with Mr. Pettigrew
they must have care. He said the old adage
was applicable "that they who laid down with
dogs must expect to get up with fleas."

Mr. Pettigrew replied briefly, saying the
conversation had occurred.

Mr. Foraker then read extracts from the mi-
nority report of State Senator James E. Gar-
field on the investigation into the Ohio sena-
torial election. This report had, he said, satis-
fied the people of Ohio, and he believed it
would satisfy the people of the United States
that the investigation was not one of serious
importance. Mr. Garfield's statement had been ac-
cepted by a large majority of the people of
Ohio as an adequate explanation. That the
country would understand the political pur-
pose of this debate he did not doubt, nor did he
think that the people of the country at large
would fail to appreciate the situation, nor to
make response as Oregon had responded yester-
day (Monday).

Further along in the session, Mr. Teller
suggested that if Mr. Carter felt aggrieved over
Mr. Pettigrew's charges, he could secure an in-
vestigation by a committee of the Republican
senate. He (Teller) would like to see not only
the campaign of '92, but that of '96 impartially
investigated.

A LETTER FROM BRYAN.
Read in House by Cummings—Repre-
sented His Views on Trusts.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Mr. Cummings
read the following letter on the floor of
the house:

the national banks control of the cur-
rency, and thus create a paper money
trust. I enclose a copy of my Chicago
anti-trust speech, which discusses the
question of constitutional amendment.
Yours truly,
W. J. BRYAN.

WRANGLES IN HOUSE.

Gaines and Grosvenor and Lentz and Hall
Had Lively Disputes—Attacks
on Miles and Corbin.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—During the
consideration of the conference report
on the military academy appropriation
bill, in the house, Mr. Gaines (Tenn.)
introduced the subject of the New York
ice trust, charging that Mr. Ray (N. Y.),
in giving a resume of the Democratic
politicians involved in it, had failed to
name the Republican politicians in-
volved. He and Grosvenor (O.) soon
exchanged the lie in parliamentary
language. Mr. Grosvenor read the list
of the stockholders of the ice trust, com-
menting sarcastically upon the names of
the Democratic officials.

Mr. Sulzer (N. Y.) declared that fully
seven-tenths of the stockholders whose
names were published were Republicans
belonging to the Platt machine.

Mr. Driggs (N. Y.) criticised severely
the proposition to raise General Miles
to the rank of lieutenant general. So
far as Adjutant General Corbin was
concerned, he called attention to the
marvelous "rapidity of General Cor-
bin's promotion since 1896, when he was
a lieutenant colonel."

Cummings (Dem.) and other members
defended the two generals. Lentz made
an attack on Corbin and referred to his
appointment of some members' sons to
positions in the army.

Chairman Hall, of the military com-
mittee, defended the appointment of his
own son. He and Lentz had a hot ex-
change. Bingham (Pa.) defended Miles
and Brown (O.) attacked Lentz and de-
fended Corbin. A recess afterward was
taken.

At one point during the night session
Hay (Va.) tried to have the minority re-
port in the Idaho strike investigation
filed, but the chairman said he had di-
rected that certain portions be not
printed.

SOLDIERS WHO DIED
IN THE PHILIPPINES

General MacArthur Sent to the War De-
partment a List of Casualties Among
Men in His Command.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The follow-
ing list of casualties in the Philippines
was received at the war department
from General MacArthur:

Deaths: Dysentery—May 25, Com-
pany B, Thirty-ninth infantry, Charles
H. Peterson; Company A, Thirtieth in-
fantry, Frank E. Spears; Company K,
Eighteenth infantry, Corporal Frank
Kessler; May 27, Company D, Twenty-
sixth infantry, Sergeant Earl H. Peck;
May 28, Hospital corps, Joseph W.
Sheahan; May 31, Battery C, Sixth ar-
tillery, First Sergeant Adolph Tross.

Typhoid fever—May 26, Company G,
Thirty-ninth infantry, Laure Gowing;
May 27, Company A, Thirty-fifth in-
fantry, Frank Obonavan; May 29, Com-
pany B, Thirtieth infantry, Arthur
N. James; May 30, Company D, Thirtieth
infantry, Charles Neterton.

Malaria fever—May 26, Company B,
Forty-sixth infantry, George St. Clair;
May 27, Troop A, Third cavalry, Joseph
Harris; May 30, Company B, Thirty-
seventh infantry, Basil Owen; May 31,
Troop K, Eleventh cavalry, John Moore.

Colitis—May 18, Company K, Eight-
teenth infantry, Wm. Crispin; May 29,
A, Thirtieth infantry, James G. Lynch.

Varicella—May 26, Company M, Forty-
sixth infantry, Edwin Marsh.

Drowned—May 3, Company M, Thirtieth
volunteer infantry, Sergeant Ora
Westal.

Meningitis—May 28, Company B,
Twenty-seventh infantry, Stewart
King.

Heat exhaustion—May 29, Company
E, Thirty-fifth infantry, David Davis.

Died from wounds received in action—
April 20, Company H, Forty-third in-
fantry, Sergeant William J. Nallsprue;
May 29, H, Eighteenth infantry, Ota L.
Behaven.

Alcoholism—May 13, Troop K, Elev-
enth cavalry, John Kelly.

Carbuncles of face—Thirty-fourth
infantry, First Lieutenant and Assistant
Surgeon Raphael A. Edmondson.

SUFFERING INCREASED.

Lord Curzon Cables Situation in the
Bombay District Is Very
Grave.

LONDON, June 6.—The Peninsular and
Oriental Steamship company has do-
nated \$5,000 to the Indian famine fund.
The viceroy, Lord Curzon, of Kedge-
ton, telegraphs that cholera continues in
many of the Bombay districts. The con-
dition of the people there is deplorable,
as a number of large works are de-
serted.

The Bombay government has author-
ized the opening of scattered village
works, but it is reported that the situa-
tion is very difficult to deal with. Else-
where the relief measures are sufficient,
generally, in British India, and are im-
proving in the native states.

About 3,770,000 people are now re-
ceiving relief.

EVENTS BRIEFLY NARRATED

CAPTURED BY BOERS.

Battalion of Irish Yeomany
Taken Prisoners.

METHUEN WHIPPED THE BURGHERS

Yet They Managed to Get Away With
Their Prisoners—The English General
Made a Fast March—A Running Bat-
tle Occurred.

LONDON, June 6.—Following is the
text of the dispatch from Lord Roberts
announcing the disaster to the Thir-
teenth battalion of the Imperial Yeomany:

"PRETORIA STATION, June 5.—12:55
p. m.—I regret to report that the Thir-
teenth Imperial Yeomany had to sur-
render to a very superior force of the
enemy on May 31, near Lindley. On
receiving information of the battalion
being attacked, I ordered Methuen to
proceed with all speed to its assistance.

"Methuen was then on the march, on
the Heilbron side of Kroonstad, and,
half an hour after the receipt of my
telegram on June 1, he started off. By
10 a. m. of the following day he
marched 44 miles in 25 hours, but he
was too late to rescue Colonel Spragg's
Yeomany."

"Methuen attacked the Boers, who
were between 2,000 and 3,000 strong,
and, after a running fight of five hours,
completely routed the enemy.

"It is a very regrettable circumstance,
but I trust it will not be very long be-
fore the Irish Yeomany are released
from captivity."

PRETORIA ENTERED
BY THE BRITISH

Lord Roberts Reported That Botha De-
clined Not to Defend the Place.

Mrs. Kruger There.

LONDON, June 6.—The war office re-
ceived the following from Lord Rob-
erts:

"PRETORIA, June 5.—12:55 p. m.—
Just before dark yesterday the enemy
were beaten back from nearly all the
positions they had been holding and Im-
perial mounted infantry followed them
to within 2,000 yards of Pretoria,
thence they retreated hastily.

"I then sent an officer with a
flag of truce into the town, demanding
its surrender in my name. Shortly be-
fore midnight I was awakened by two
"officials of the South African republic,
Sandberg, military secretary to a Gen-
eral officer of the Boer army, who brought
me a letter from Botha, proposing an ar-
mistice for the purpose of settling the
terms of surrender.

"I replied that I would gladly meet
the commandant general the next morn-
ing, but that I was not prepared to dis-
cuss any terms, as the surrender of the
town must be unconditional. I asked
for a reply by daybreak, as I had or-
dered the troops to march on the town
as soon as it was light.

"In his reply, Botha told me that
he had decided not to defend Pretoria,
and that he trusted women, children
and property would be protected. At 1
o'clock a. m. today, while on the line
of march, I was met by three of the prin-
cipal officials with a flag of truce, stating
their wish to surrender the town.

"It was arranged that Pretoria should
be taken possession of by her majesty's
troops at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

"Mrs. Botha and Mrs. Kruger are
both in Pretoria. Some few of the
British prisoners have been taken away,
but the majority are still at Waterval.
Over 100 of the officers are in Pretoria.
The few I have seen are looking well."

Miss Mary Kingsley Dead.

CAPE TOWN, June 6.—Miss Mary H.
Kingsley, the traveler, and niece of
Canon Kingsley, is dead. She expired
at Simonstown, where she had been
superintending the nursing arrange-
ments of the military hospital.

"All Well," Hay's Message.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The two words,
"All Well," was all that United States
Consul Hay had to send to the state de-
partment upon the occasion of the oc-
cupation of Pretoria by the British.

REPUBLICANS CARRIED OREGON.

Returns From 22 Out of 33 Counties
Showed Nearly 8,000 Plurality.

PORTLAND, Or., June 6.—Returns
from 22 out of 33 counties give Wol-
verton (Rep.), for justice of the su-
preme court, a plurality of 7,957. For
congressman in the First district, Ton-
gue (Rep.), has 2,421 plurality. In the
Second district, Moody (Rep.), for con-
gress, has 5,550 plurality.

The Republicans will control both
branches of the legislature and will
have a majority of 22 on joint ballot.
The woman suffrage amendment is
defeated.

Died From His Injuries.

LANCASTER, Pa., June 6.—Samuel P.
Graver, a painter employed at the Col-
umbia Wagon works, of Columbia, be-
came panic stricken and jumped from
a second story window, receiving in-
juries from which he died, due to wagon
wheels rolling and falling from an ele-
vator. They thought the floor above
was collapsing.

Murderer of Wife and Children Hung.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., June 6.—Will-
iam H. Hummel was hanged here for
the murder of his wife and her three
children on Nov. 16, 1899. He died
bravely.

Commended Merriam's Course.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The majority
report of the house committee on mili-
tary affairs on the Coeur d'Alene strike
investigation, commended General Mer-
riam's course.

WHIPPED TABLAS REBELS.

American Troops Landed on the Island
and Left a Garrison—Some
Other Engagements.

MANILA, June 6.—Major Johnson,
with two companies of the Twenty-ninth
infantry and 25 men of the Eighteenth
infantry, sailed from Romblon to the
neighboring island of Tablas, where
they disembarked simultaneously in four
columns, converging upon a central
point. The Americans encountered
about 60 rebels, who retreated, and they
captured 40, including all the officers,
together with 10,000 rounds of ammuni-
tion and 24 rifles. Forty men of the
Twenty-ninth infantry, with a lieuten-
ant, were left as a garrison, the others
returning to Romblon.

Company E, of the Thirty-fifth in-
fantry, and Company G, of the Fourth re-
giment, encountered about 50 insurgents
behind stone trenches in the high moun-
tains near Norzagaray, province of Bu-
lacan. There was persistent fighting
and seven Americans were wounded.
Finally G company, by a flanking move-
ment, carried the trenches. Trumpeter
Speaker, of G company, has been com-
mended for "determined bravery" by
General Funston.

Troop G, of the Fourth cavalry, Com-
pany C, of the Thirty-fourth regiment,
and Company A, of the Twenty-second
regiment, were pursuing the captors of
Charles D. Roberts, who was taken by
the Filipinos while scouting near San
Miguel de Mayumo May 29. It was re-
ported that the Filipinos have separated
among the trackless forests.

Tortured Negro Would Not Confess.

MOBILE, Ala., June 6.—The suspected
negro murderer, Askey, who was taken
from a Mississippi jail, was taken to the
home of his victim, a little girl,
near Biloxi, where he was tortured for
hours in an effort to make him confess.
It is reported that fire was applied to
his body, but without avail, for he con-
tinued to assert his innocence and the
mob finally returned him to the jail.

FIGHTING THE BOXERS.

Landing of Russians is Stopped
by Japan.

SHANGHAI, June 6.—[By Associated
Press]—The foreign soldiers dispatched
to disperse a force of Boxers fought an
engagement close to Pekin, in which
many were killed on both sides. The
landing of a large force of Russians at
Taku was stopped by representatives of
Japan, and it is feared a collision will
result if Russia persists. Alarming re-
ports are current of a hurried comple-
tion of the mobilization of the Japanese
fleet. The belief is growing that Russia
is determined to obtain a foothold at
Taku, her force at the seaport being
stronger than that of the other powers
combined, and is using the uprising of
the Boxers as an excuse for landing an
army.

AMERICANS ENGAGED.

Blue Jackets From the Newark
Fleet the Boxers.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—[By Associated
Press]—Admiral Kempff, in command
of the United States cruiser Newark,
lying at Taku, has sent the navy depart-
ment the following dispatch: "Engage-
ment has commenced. I have landed
an additional force of marines." The
admiral has sent for another battalion of
marines, now on duty at the arsenal.

The navy department has issued or-
ders that all officers of the North Atlan-
tic squadron shall report on board their
respective ships within twelve hours.
The Indiana, Kearsarge and Massachu-
setts were ready for sea at 5 o'clock this
morning.

DEWEY IN COLUMBUS.

Will Attend the Soldiers' and
Sailors' Reunion.

COLUMBUS, June 6.—[By Associated
Press]—Admiral Dewey and party ar-
rived this afternoon, and an immense
crowd greeted him at the depot. After
a short rest he was driven to the park
where the reunion of soldiers and sailors
is in progress. Later he will visit the
institution for deaf mutes, and this eve-
ning will attend a camp fire and enter-
tainment by the Press club.

BATTLESHIPS ARE READY.

Indiana and Massachusetts are
Prepared for Work.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—[By Associat-
ed Press]—The battleships Massachu-
setts and Indiana have been ordered to
be prepared for sea at once. They will
proceed to Hampton Roads and await
orders. Both ships are practically ready
now, and will depart at once. It is be-
lieved the order has been determined
upon owing to startling news from our
representatives in China.

A NEW PARTY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—[By Associat-
ed Press]—At a meeting of prominent
negro bishops, ministers, editors, law-
yers and teachers, now in session here,
it has been decided to organize a national
negro party, and to place in the field in
the coming campaign national, state and
congressional candidates.

DANGER INCREASING.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—[By Associated
Press]—Minister Conger again reports the
situation in China as extremely danger-
ous. Admiral Remy was ordered to send
the gunboat Helena to Admiral Kempff,
or some other vessel of equal light
draft, to enable the dispatch of men and
supplies to Tientsin.

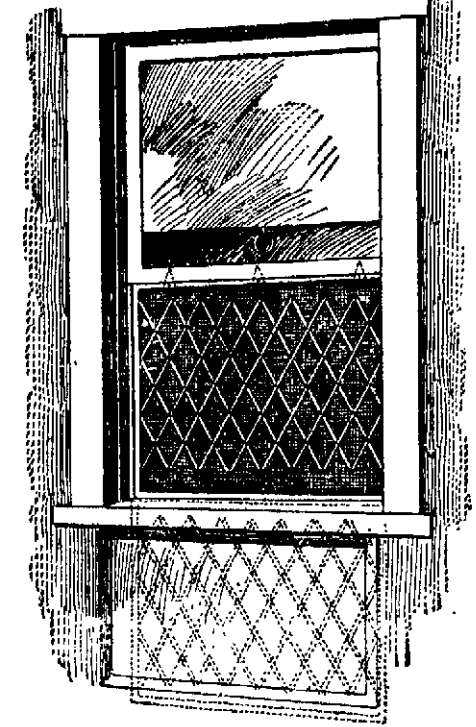
TWO IDEAS IN ONE

A WINDOW GUARD THAT
KEEPS FLIES OUT AND
BABIES IN.

The subject of the illustration presented herewith is a guard which can be applied to any vertically sliding window, which is attached to and moves with the lower sash and which is so constructed that it can be readily opened whenever it may be desired. The primary purpose of the guard is to provide means for preventing children from falling out of the window, says The Scientific American.

In the construction of the window guard lazy tongs are employed, carried by a frame which is screwed to the lower sash. The sill of the window is provided with a slot communicating with an opening into which the lazy tongs and their frame can pass when the window is closed.

It is evident that when the lower sash is raised the lazy tongs guard is likewise raised to cover the open space, and that, when the sash is lowered,



COMBINED WINDOW GUARD AND FLY SCREEN. The guard is likewise lowered, as the dotted lines of our engraving show. When the guard is in its uppermost position, the lower bar completely fills the slot, so as to prevent the accumulation of dust.

Most window guards are defective, in so far as no means are provided for removing the guard in case of fire. The objection has been very simply overcome in the device under consideration. The lazy tongs are pivoted to one side bar of their frame and are adapted to be secured to the other side bar by means of a hook and keeper. By releasing the hook the lazy tongs can be folded together so as to leave an unobstructed passage. The construction, therefore, does not interfere with the closing of the shutters.

In connection with the guard a fly screen is employed, which is attached to the upper and lower bars of the lazy tongs frame. The fly screen is constructed so that it can be readily raised and lowered independently of the sash and is provided with a catch engaging the upper bar of the guard frame, by means of which catch it is held in raised position. The fly screen and guard can be used either separately or together. The device is also applicable to the windows of high speed railway trains.

Testing the Color Sense.

An improved lantern has been devised for testing the color sense of employees in the railway or marine service who use colored signals by night, says the Chicago Record. On the front of the lantern are two movable disks, the lower having five green and five red glasses of different shades—one yellow, one blue and one white glass. The upper disk has London smoke glass of three different shades and some clear openings. By rotating the disks by hand any of the colors can be shown, either alone or in combination with the smoke glass. Between the disks is a movable diaphragm which regulates the size of the colored area shown. Inside the lantern are two pieces of ground glass, which can be placed before the light when desired, giving the effect of a fog. There are two separate burners, so that two colors can be shown at the same time in contrast if necessary. In this way red and green, two reds or two greens of different shades, red and white, etc., can be shown at the same time, or any color can be shown by itself. Each glass has an illuminated number or letter, which can be seen by the person making the examination, but which is screened from the person tested. By this means a record can be kept of the color shown and a name given to it. It is claimed that this lantern will detect cases of defective color perception which are not discovered by the worsted test.

Ozone in Industry.

Ozone is now used for a number of industrial operations, and one of the most important is its application to the bleaching of yarns. A plant has recently been started in Silesia for this purpose, and it is likely to be followed by other works where cotton, wool and silk will be treated. Ozone bleaching is said to be superior to sulphur bleaching, as permanent whites are produced which do not disappear upon washing. There is also no injury done to the fabric by the process.

Veils and Red Noses.

O. Rosenbach has noticed that a great majority of the women who wear veils in winter had circumscribed areas of redness, generally at the point of the nose and cheeks.

BAD FOR CHILDREN.

Evil Effects of Educational Methods and Conditions.

A medical journal insists that the harm done to children by the present methods of education is of the most serious character. It maintains that the conditions of civilized life have completely changed within the last half century and the new situation must be met if a race better fitted to withstand the strain of modern existence is to be propagated. When children were brought up in the country, spending the greater part of their time in the fresh, open air, considerations as to physical development did not enter into the question. The environment being healthy and food plentiful and nutritious, the natural sequence was that the human product grew up hardy and robust, well equipped for the battle of life. The ever increasing tendency to desert the country for the town has placed a fresh problem before our scientific men and sanitarians. Children pass their youth amid unhealthy surroundings and in many instances are improperly and irregularly fed. Added to this is the undue strain of school life. The apparent aim of modern education is to develop the mind at the expense of the body. The necessity of exercise and fresh air as a part of a child's training is strangely overlooked. The physical education of the child is not a whit less important than the development of its mental side. An authority on the training of children says that ample playground space should be attached to schools wherever possible, and, above everything, young children should not be expected to work longer than two hours at a stretch. Dr. J. S. Lankford in a paper on this subject says that an ambition is imparted to the child by heredity and example to know everything, and if he has not the ambition the attempt is made to hammer everything into him. Regardless of aptitude or natural tendency of mind, the pupils are grouped in enormous classes, and all have the same adjustment of work. In the majority of cases the burden is too heavy, and just as surely as effect follows cause in natural law a still weaker generation will follow the generation of children which is now being weakened and unbalanced. Dr. Lankford adduces the careworn and broken down condition of teachers as an index to the heavy course and wrong classification of children's work. To insure the physical and mental well being of the rising generation considerable modifications in the existing system of education are necessary.

Do Plants Think?

"Do plants think?" said St. Mary's planter to the New York Journal. "Have they powers of reason or any way of determining what is going on around them? The questions seem rather fantastic, I admit, but they are prompted by some very curious observations made at my home only a few weeks ago. My daughter, who is very fond of flowers, has a morning glory vine growing in a box on her window ledge.

"While watering it recently she noticed a delicate tendrill reaching out toward a nail in the side casing. She marked the position of the tendrill in pencil on the wood and then shifted the nail about an inch lower. Next day the little feeder had deflected itself very noticeably and was again heading for the nail.

"The marking and shifting were repeated four or five times, always with the same result, and finally one night the tendrill, which had grown considerably, managed to reach the coveted support, and we found it coiled tightly around it. Meanwhile another bunch of tendrills had been making for a hook that was formerly used for a thermometer. Just before it reached its destination my daughter strung a cord across the window sash directly above.

"It was a choice, then, between the old love and the new, and, as a morning glory seems to prefer a cord to anything else, it wasn't long in making up its mind. In a very few hours the pale, crisp, little tendrills—which, by the way, convey a surprising suggestion of human fingers—had commenced to lift toward the twine. Next day they reached it and took such a firm grip that I don't believe they could possibly have been disengaged without breaking the fiber."

Water Powers in Sweden.

Sweden, of all the countries of Europe, is perhaps most blessed with natural power. From the mountain streams at the head of every fjord a quantity of energy is available, the total being enormous. To this fact the Swedes are rapidly waking up, and imports of electrical machinery for the utilization of these water-powers are growing with rapid increments. Electric railways are under contract at Trohættan, Gothenburg, Lund, Bjerröd and Jönköping. The electric automobile is also achieving considerable popularity in Sweden and other Scandinavian countries, the benzine and gasoline varieties of motor carriage being considered too noisy and far too evil smelling for those regions.

Migration of Birds.

In an article on "California Water Birds" in the proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences Mr. Loomis concludes that the shearwaters off Monterey find their position and shape their courses by landmarks and that birds possess no mysterious superhuman faculty for determining direction, or else these same shearwaters would not have been bewildered as they were in the fog. He also considers that the young are guided from the place of their birth to their winter abode through the experience of the older birds. He sums up by saying that bird migration is a habit evolved by education and inheritance, which owe their origin and perpetuation to winter, with its failure of food.

ACCIDENTS FROM GAS.

Carelessness and Ignorance in Cooking, Lighting and Heating.

Numerous accidents occur annually in the use of gas for lighting, cooking or heating, through either carelessness or ignorance, says the New York News. The largest number of accidents probably occur from ignorant persons either blowing out the gas or turning it off and subsequently turning the cock on sufficiently for the gas to escape unnoticed.

Many other accidents are the result of the bad practice of turning down a gas flame, particularly in a bedroom. This is always ill advised, for such a turned down flame may be either blown out by a draft of air from an open window or else it may be extinguished by a sudden variation or reduction in the pressure. When this happens in a small bedroom without ventilation, there is great danger of asphyxiation, particularly so if water gas is used. Much can be done to avert this danger by a proper arrangement of the gas piping in houses.

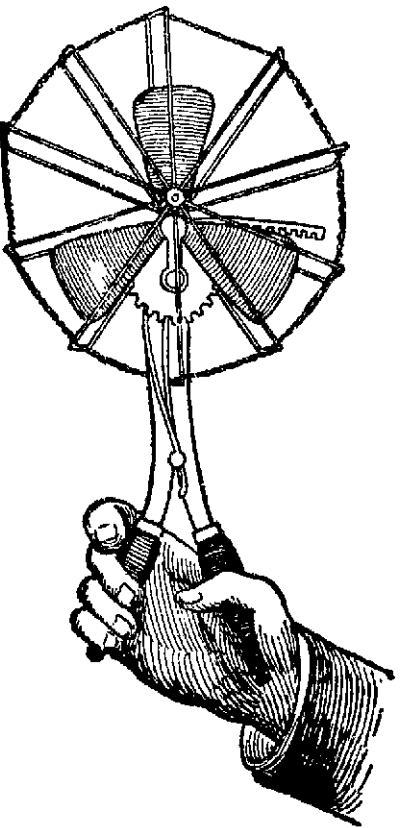
Another dangerous custom is to shut off the gas at the main service or at the gas meter during the night, and numerous accidents, some of them fatal, have resulted from it. It is almost equally bad to turn off the gas at the meter during the day.

Notwithstanding the universal introduction of gas lighting, there are still many persons who would be benefited by receiving plain instructions on the use of gas in the household. Gas companies would benefit themselves and the public by paying more attention to this matter. Among available statistics may be found numerous incidents of death or accidents due to faulty management of gas. Among the more remote causes the writer finds the following mentioned: In one of the two adjoining rooms, supplied with gas from one so called prepayment gas meter, a man retired for the night when the gas supply from the meter was exhausted, but forgot to close his gas burner. The occupant of the adjoining room came home late at night, dropped a coin in the slot of the gas meter and got a fresh supply of gas, which meanwhile also escaped in the adjoining room, killing the occupant.

Escape of gas and explosions have also happened in the use of gas cooking stoves where boiling water, running over the vessel, extinguished the flame. It has already been mentioned that the so called independent gas connections with two keys may lead to accidents by the wrong one being turned by mistake. Where the gas in the cellar freezes in winter time it is dangerous to attempt to thaw out the gas meter or service with a flame. A gas meter should never be examined with a burning light, nor should any tools be used near a gas meter known to be leaky, on account of the danger of flying sparks.

Keeping Cool by Machinery.

A decided summer season novelty, says the Philadelphia Record, is the auto-rotary hand fan, the power for turning the fan being supplied by means of a rack and pinion arrangement which gives this fan the advantage that it can be carried around and is not dependent upon any outside source of power supply. One pressure of the hand rotates the blades for sever-



POCKET POWER FAN.

In minutes, the speed reaching a maximum of 2,800 revolutions per minute. The guards, as well as the blades, may be folded up, and the fan may then be carried in the pocket. It weighs less than five ounces and is finished in heavy nickel plate. Its operation as shown in the illustration, as stated, is on the rack and pinion principle, the reciprocating motion being obtained by means of tongs which are held in the hand.

Machine For Basket Making.

Just before he died the noted Mergenthaler completed a wonderful machine for making the cheap baskets such as grapes are commonly packed in. Where an expert operator formerly produced 300 grape baskets daily by hand the same operator with the machine, with greater ease, can now produce 4,000 baskets daily, and these machine made baskets are said to be superior in every way to the hand-made article. He has utilized several of the principles of his linotype machine.—Popular Science.

Electrical Horsewhips.

An electrical horsewhip described in a recent number of Electricity gives the animal a shock instead of a cut. A small battery is imbedded in the celluloid handle, and this is controlled by a push button.

FIRST COMMUNION

Class of Thirty-eight at
St. Mary's Church.

A PASTOR APPOINTED

The Rev. Mr. Mahon, of Delaware, to be Given Charge of the West Side M. E. Congregation—M. E. Conferences at Leontonia and Creston—News of Other Churches.

Thirty-eight young people took their first communion at St. Mary's church at 7:30 o'clock Sunday morning. The Rev. Mr. Bernard, of Canal Dover, a Capuchin father, assisted the Rev. Mr. Kaempfer in conducting the services. Following are the names of the members of the class: Julia Wiegand, Christina Seifert, Anna Kramer, Florence Neiminger, Florentia Bantz, Hazel McCarth, Julia Grass, Mary Baatz, Anna Thiel, Veronica Aman, Margaret Miller, Angela Walters, Minnie Brown, Adele Ertle, Adolph Eckroate, August Wilhelm, Andrew Miller, Albert Wilhelm, Albert Franz, John Engelhardt, William Oehl, Charles Oehl, Joseph Youngblood, William Eberhardt, Leo Peters, Charles Kapper, Warren Ritter, Jacob Kaepf, Clement Kauser, William Hana, George Jenior, Roman Houck, William Youngblood, Leo Roar, Walter Paul, William Wenzel, Alfred Wiener, Edward Wernet.

THE FIRST M. E. CHURCH.

At the meeting of the quarterly conference of the First M. E. church Saturday evening, the Rev. Dr. Smith presiding, it was decided that Sunday evening services during the summer months shall commence at 7:30 o'clock instead of 7:15, as heretofore.

A PASTOR APPOINTED.

The Rev. Mr. Mahon, of Delaware, who has just been graduated from the Delaware Seminary, has been appointed pastor of the West Side Methodist Episcopal church. He will arrive in this city on June 20, and will immediately take charge of the work. Mr. Mahon is a young man, unmarried, and previous to a few years ago was a traveling salesman. He is well known among West Side Methodists, having assisted in the conduct of the revival meetings last winter.

Whitsunday at St. Timothy's church was marked with the usual impressive services. In the morning a large congregation, including many strangers, was attracted to the church by the subject of the Rev. C. M. Roberts' sermon, "The Dangers in the Doctrine of Human Equality," announced in Saturday's INDEPENDENT. Mr. Roberts did not encephal, as might have been expected, upon the grounds outlined by the science of evolution and the constitution of human society, but, taking as a foundation for his argument, the characters of the three greatest malefactors the world has ever seen—Judas Iscariot, who betrayed his master with a kiss, and Brutus and Cassius who betrayed their sovereign and their country, he showed that the innate characteristics of the individual are prime factors in the development of the conditions surrounding them; that the individual and not circumstance is responsible for his state or condition, and that the assumption of equality between men where none exists is the first step toward moral degeneration.

LAUNDRY GIRLS STRIKE.

Labor Trouble at the Massillon State Hospital.

Five state hospital laundresses on Saturday inaugurated a strike. They claim that one of their number has always been obliged to do washing for the superintendent's family in addition to her regular duties, without extra compensation, and they held this to be an imposition. The demand they made was that all should be given regular working hours and be paid accordingly. Superintendent Eyman told the committee that he considered the plan in effect the best that could be arranged, setting forth that it was the same as that employed at other similar institutions, and he could not see the necessity for a change. The laundresses, however, were firm, and would not return to work unless their demand was granted. All were thereupon discharged. The places of three have already been filled.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

The Escaped Prisoners, Moore and Flynn, Still at Large.

CANTON, June 4.—Frank Moore and John Flynn, two of the three prisoners who escaped from the Stark county jail last Thursday, are still at large. The authorities think that they have traced Moore as far as Carrollton. A man answering his description and mounted on a horse passed through that place on Saturday evening. Nothing has yet been discovered as to the direction taken by Flynn.

A Massillon couple, driving in East North street on Sunday evening, became so enamored of each other that they did not observe a deep ditch which had been washed out alongside of the road, and drove their rig over the bank. The young man was rendered unconscious for a time, but recovered sufficiently to again take the reins in hand. The buggy was damaged considerably. The couple departed without disclosing their names.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Harry M. Smith and Nettie Kooker, of Richville, and Frank J. Kingle and Emma Corker, of Bentley.

Entertainment committees will find just what they want in the way of invitations, programmes, etc., at THE INDEPENDENT OFFICE.

FOR CUBA FREE.

HIMSELF PRESIDENT.

Gomez Believed to Intend to Inaugurate a Movement—Alleged Offer From U. S. Senator.

HAVANA, June 4.—General Maximo Gomez is expected to arrive here today and preparations have been made to receive him with all honors.

Many believe that General Gomez, disappointed at the attitude taken toward him by the people of Santo Domingo, has come back to Cuba to engage in an active campaign for the future presidency of the Cuban republic. His friends say he will try to unite the Democratic, Republican and Nationalist parties with a view of bringing about an harmonious constitutional convention in this city in August.

It is reported that Gomez, while at Santo Domingo, said he was returning to Havana to bring about the complete and absolute independence of Cuba and that he had such a convention in view.

An intimate friend of Gomez says that, of the parties refuse to combine, he will establish a Cuba Libre party of his own and endeavor to obtain a plebiscite of the entire island, expecting in that way to force the political leaders to adopt his proposal, if only in the hope of future office. It is rumored that, for such a purpose, Gomez has been promised funds by a number of wealthy men, including a United States senator, who is said to have offered \$500,000 on certain conditions, to which Gomez will undoubtedly agree.

Machinists Will Make a Demand.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—The union machinists of this city at a meeting decided to demand of their employers on Labor day (Sept. 3), that they reduce the hours of labor from ten to nine hours with a minimum of wages or 28 cents per hour. Where the demands are not granted a strike will be inaugurated.

TONSILINE

Is a perfect family remedy for throat diseases—Sore Throat, Sore Mouth and Quinsy quickly yield to its virtues. It is not slow and tedious in its

CURES

but gives almost instant relief. Tonsiline is entirely harmless. It stands alone as a remarkable and modern cure for

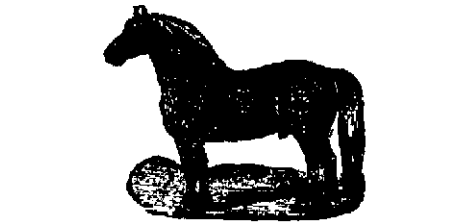
SORE THROAT

and all similar troubles.

25 and 50c at all druggists.

THE TONSILINE CO. CANTON, O.

Attention Horsemen



Two Fine Stallions,

The property of Bell Brothers, Wooster, Ohio,

will make the season of 1900 at our barns 1 1/2 miles northeast of Dalton, O.

One of these horses is a dapple gray draft horse weighing 2000 lbs. The other is a black imported French coach horse, with fine finish, action and style.

For terms and particulars, call on or address,

L. S. RUDY,

Dalton, O.

AT THE

Hat and Shirt Store,

4 EAST MAIN ST.,

You can get

Children's Fine Sailors for 25c, 35c, 50c.

Boys' Fancy Straw Sailors, 10c, 25c, 35c and 50c.

Men's Straw Yacht and Sailors, 25 & 30c.

Silk fine finish Balbrigan Underwear.

Improved, Reinforced Drawers, 50c per garment.

Boys' Fast Black Hercules Stockings.

Summer weight, sizes 6 to 9, two pair for 35c.

Negligee and Percal Shirts with Collar and Cuffs attached, 50 to 60c. Sizes 12 to 20.

Latest in Belts Fancy Hose, Crash caps, Bike Hose, Kerchiefs, English Square Ties, Arrow Brand Collars and Cuffs.

ALL DRUGGISTS OR MAILED FOR 25c.

WILLIAM M. REED, Auditor of Stark County.

Canton, O., May 16, 1900.

RUCKER'S

Korak Wonder!

Never fails to regulate the

Liver and Kidneys

And purify the BLOOD. Aids

Digestion and cures all forms of

STOMACH disorders.

Removes all kinds of

....WORMS....

It is the mildest of all Laxatives.

KORAK OIL

CURES ALL PAIN.

Price, 50 Cents.

For sale only by

CRAIG, The Druggist

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
80 N. Erie Street, - MASSILLON, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1868
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.
BOTH TELEPHONES NO. 66.

THE INDEPENDENT is on
sale at Bahner's Book Store, Bam-
mer's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad),
and Bert Hankin's News stand in
South Main street.

THURSDAY JUNE 7, 1900.

The only piece of national legislation for which the Democratic party has been responsible since the election of Abraham Lincoln is the Wilson-Gorman tariff bill, a measure despised by its authors, hated by its sponsors, and which brought ruin to thousands of those who tried to be its friends.

The bodies of four distinguished Spaniards, a painter, a dramatist, and two poets, who died in exile, were recently taken back to Madrid from France, and after a state funeral were laid away in the San Isidro cemetery. Spain is evidently trying to make up for her present disasters by looking back to her past glories.

William J. Bryan's contribution to the North American Review for June should be recommended to the careful study of voters who are laboring under the delusion that the reasons which made it impossible for them to vote for the champion of 16 to 1 four years ago no longer exist. In "The Issue on the Presidential Campaign" Mr. Bryan makes nothing plainer than the fact that his financial intentions and beliefs are now just where they were in 1896.

An invitation has been extended to all of the delegates to the Republican national convention of 1896 to attend the national convention in Philadelphia this month, and special honors are to be accorded them. There are five Ohioans still living who participated in that convention at the birth of the Republican party. They are: R. M. Stimson, of Marietta; Charles C. Cist, of Cincinnati; Lewis B. Gunkel, of Dayton; George Hoadly, of New York and General Roriff Brinkerhoff, of Mansfield.

The solemn-minded politicians who are hinting that there will be a noticeable defection from the Republican ranks between now and next November because President McKinley's interpretation of the canteen law is different from that of the W. C. T. U., are going to be seriously disappointed. The Republican party stands for a good deal more than the question of drinkables, and although certain members of the party may dissent from the position assumed by the administration on one point, they are not going over to the Democracy like spoiled children on that account.

Last Friday the Democrats of the house of representatives almost solidly united in opposing the anti-trust amendment to the constitution. By Saturday they had discovered their terrible mistake and endeavored to rectify it by falling into line and voting for the Littlefield anti-trust bill. The change of base, however, was made too late. The people know now that the Democratic bluster about trusts had nothing back of it but the desire for campaign material. The Democratic profession of opposition to trusts means no more than does Bryan's pose as the champion of the common people.

It is consistent with Boer pluck and determination that the Boer envoys should have asserted that "the fight will continue" on hearing of the fall of Pretoria. The fight might continue if the Boers now in the field would remain there, but there is every indication that the collapse of the small bands into which the Boer army has been split is a question of a few weeks at most. Guerrilla warfare would not appeal for any length of time to the thrifty burghers who are now retreating from Pretoria. They have made a brave stand for liberty, but they have too much good sense to continue a hopeless struggle.

The Omaha World-Herald was Mr. Bryan's personal organ in 1896, and during that campaign it made the prophecy daily that in the event of Mr. McKinley's election the distress and depression among the working classes would be widespread. The best proof of the falsity of this prophecy is now found in the want columns of the World-Herald. One of its latest issues contains the advertisements of two women and seven men who want situations, while on the same page the "help wanted" advertisements ask for 107 women and 115 men. This is in addition to the "agents wanted" and does not include the advertisement for 1,000 men for railroad work. The calamity prophecy is thus shown to have been a failure in Bryan's own state as it was elsewhere.

Senator Teller does not believe that the United States should give up the Philippines, but, nevertheless, he is heartily in favor of "everywhere there has been infinitely more concern about the Philippines than about whether

justice or right should be meted out to those people who have fallen under our jurisdiction." Every time that Senator Teller travels to Washington there is infinitely more concern expended by the railroad company in getting the train which carries him safely past switches, over bridges and through tunnels, than upon the temporary condition of the distinguished passenger in the Pullman car. All the same it is partly for his sake that all the care is being taken. The salvation of the Republican party in the coming campaign is exactly what is going to result in the meeting out of justice to the people in the Philippines. However, Senator Teller does not wish to appear inconsistent when he says: "I shall not support the Republican party."

The immediate results which would follow should Bryan be some providential misfortune be elected president of the United States are thus foreshadowed by the editor of a New York weekly: "The day following the election all the financial, commercial, produce, mining and other business exchanges would be closed, and the property of hundreds of thousands of persons, including many widows and orphans, would be destroyed. All our national, railroad and other bonds that are held in Europe would be flung back to us like bundles of waste paper. Gold would be hoarded, and our paper currency would be depreciated. The leading cities would appoint committees of safety to go to Washington and consult with the administration as to the best means of saving the republic from anarchy."

NEARBY TOWN NEWS.

MAYSVILLE GOSSIP.

MAYSVILLE, June 5.—The recent festivals at Mt. Hope and West Lebanon were well attended by the young people of this community.

Rollin Menuez, of Barberton, visited his parents in this place last week.

Montis Dilgard and George Shaffer were Wooster visitors last week.

Karl Rieder has returned from Massillon, where he has been working for some time.

Louis Walcutt, who was hurt at the Shamplow barn raising, is recovering.

Joseph Aber and family, of Lake Fork, are visiting at the home of Jacob Dilgard.

GREEN OAK BRIEFS.

GREEN OAK, June 5.—The wheat crop looks unfavorable for the farmers in this section.

Levi Eberly left on Monday for Manchester, Ind., to attend the annual conference of the Dunkard church.

Edward Detz was on the sick list last week.

C. R. Snively was appointed census enumerator for the western half of Sugarcoek township. He began his work last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Weaver visited Richland county relatives on Decoration day.

Mrs. Emma Arnold, Dowell Arnold, Amanda Snively and C. R. Snively attended the commencement of the Orrville high school last Friday evening.

Levi and Jacob Horst were last week called to the bedside of their aged mother, who is lying unconscious from a stroke of paralysis.

BENTLEY BRIEFS.

BENTLEY, June 4.—It is Postmaster Evans now.

Mr. and Mrs. Her Minger, formerly of this place but now of Barberton, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Erb last Wednesday. Mr. Minger holds a position as foreman in one of the departments of the match factory.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Kandle held a reunion of their relationship last Wednesday. The attendance was large and a general good time was had.

Dr. Myers, of Canton, and Dr. Campbell, of Canal Fulton, performed an operation upon our genial friend, Daniel Heinbuch, last Saturday. Mr. H. has been suffering for some time and an operation was the only relief.

Charles Oberlin was with his family over Sabbath. Mr. Oberlin is drilling for coal near Stillwater, O.

Paul Powell is building a barn and is cheating the carpenters out of a job by doing the work himself.

Mr. and Mrs. Burt Shilling buried their 14-month-old child last Friday.

A new school house will be built here this summer to accommodate the surplus. Two teachers will be employed.

WILMOT NEWS.

WILMOT, June 5.—Among the Massillonians here on Memorial day were noticed Drs. Wolf and Menuez and W. S. and C. L. Spidle.

The Evangelical parsonage has been repainted, Clark Spidle doing the work. George and Charles Fogle have been painting for the past few weeks at Strasburg.

Mrs. G. W. Hobbs expects to return to her home in California the latter part of this month.

Winesburg will give an entertainment next Saturday evening under the management of J. H. Kilmer.

The Rev. and Mrs. Baker expect Morrow county relatives to visit them this week.

Miss Julia Pfouts is now occupying her new house on the Winesburg road. Berry men are engaged in picking strawberries. The crop will not be large in this section.

JOTTINGS FROM CRYSTAL SPRING.

CRYSTAL SPRING, June 5.—Dr. A. G. Krieger, formerly of this place but now a traveling salesman, has been spending several days in town with friends.

Louis Brimire, of Brimire & Co., is in Cleveland on business.

The co-operative store, warehouse and adjoining buildings are being painted by Mr. Cameron, of Massillon. The com-

pany has adopted the same rules as those established by the Massillon grocers and hereafter its employees will be off duty at 6.30 o'clock.

Nick Kiefer returned home Friday after an extended stay in Iowa. The spring term of school closed Friday with appropriate exercises and a basket picnic. Much credit is due the teachers, J. A. Maurer and Meto Hausman, for the able manner in which they conducted their departments.

The home team defeated the North Lawrence baseball club on the local grounds Sunday afternoon by a score of 32 to 13.

A game of ball has been arranged for next Sunday between the "Hemlocks" and "Cow" teams. Both are local aggregations.

NEWMAN NEWS.

NEWMAN, June 6.—Mr. and Mrs. John Richards, of East Greenville, visited friends in our village last Thursday.

Thomas Grant, of Cleveland, spent a few days last week with the Prosser family.

Constable Persky, of North Lawrence, made our village a legal visit Saturday evening.

William Killoway, "the dudder" of Massillon, called on Newman friends on Monday.

The Sunday School Workers' Conference held an interesting meeting at the Ralston home on Friday evening. Papers were read by John Laviers, Mrs. John Sadler and Mrs. William Findlay that drew forth considerable discussion. Miss Marie Smith, of Sunnyside farm, and Miss Charlotte Smith, of Massillon, were present and added to the pleasure of the evening.

The Decoration day exercises in our village were fully up to the former standard. The singing, under the leadership of C. H. Roderick, was highly complimented, and the Rev. N. E. Moffitt delivered an address that captivated his entire audience. The following programme was rendered in our village church, after which all marched in procession to the cemetery where the graves of thirteen heroes were decorated.

Song...Deck the Graves of the Blue and Gray By Choir.

Prayer.....Rev. Moffitt.

Song.....They will Never March Again Recitation.....The Last Charge

Recitation.....Our Heroes

Song.....Columbia's Heroes

Recitation.....Bereft

Recitation.....Searching for the Slain

Song.....Sleeping 'Neath the Flag

Address.....Rev. N. E. Moffitt

Song.....America

By the entire Audience

Benediction.....E. W. DeHoff

R. B. Crawford and J. C. Haring, of Massillon, made their annual visit here Wednesday and decorated the graves of Benjamin Findley and John Morris.

This has been a custom of many years' standing.

Supervisor Noot is doing good work on our public roads. The township is short of road scrapers, which makes it rather inconvenient.

The appointment of William Miller, of this precinct, for assistant main inspector fails to meet the approval of our Republicans, and is looked upon as a victory for the Populist party his appearing on that ticket in 1895 as their candidate for representative, and even as late as the spring election of 1900 he booted the Republican ticket. The "dark lantern" methods were brought into play by the "big fellow" of Massillon, who is credited with landing this appointment, not for loyalty or fidelity to the Republican party but evidently of a mysterious combination that originated in the dark and troublesome days of 1895. In 1894 Mr. Miller was one of three who drew up resolutions, denouncing then Governor and now President McKinley, Sheriff Doll and Dr. D. S. Gardner with all the language that they could command, and now he is to receive the emoluments of that party. Gentlemen, there is something wrong somewhere, and we would be pleased to learn of a single redeeming feature toward or in behalf of the Republican party that merits or warrants Mr. Miller's appointment. We court an explanation from the man who did the pushing.

BOLIVAR NEWS NOTES.

BOLIVAR, June 5.—About forty of the Lebold relatives started today for Seneca county, to attend the Lebold reunion held at that place Wednesday, June 6.

The Misses Blanche Lash and Aja Elser, of Canton, visited friends and relatives here over Sunday.

Fred. Kline is home from Wooster, enjoying a two weeks' vacation.

Miss Anna Evans, after three months' visit with relatives in Chicago, returned Saturday, accompanied by her friend, Card Randall, of Cleveland.

E. W. Baad and Fred. Weber, jr., made a trip to the county seat, Monday.

Dr. Wm. Garrett and D. A. Musko attended the Democratic convention at New Philadelphia, Saturday.

Walter Shaeffer, who came home from Canton on account of ill health, is slowly improving.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hawk, of Massillon, are visiting at the home of Mr. and Jacob Hawk, this week.

Printing Without Ink.

A company has been formed to control the process of printing without ink, by using electricity and chemically prepared paper. In a short time, it is expected, this innovation will be completely introduced, and old methods revolutionized. There is one thing, however, that has resisted all innovations; that is Hester's Stomach Bitters, which has maintained, but no equal, as a cure for stomach, liver and bowel troubles. This peerless remedy has been the standard medicine of the American people for the past fifty years. It is a wonderful medicine for dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness, jaundice, constipation and nervousness. It also prevents malaria, fever and ague. It keeps the stomach in good condition, and the bowels regular. Try it, and you will not be disappointed.

NEWS OF CANTON.

Wallace and McLean
Plead Guilty.

TO THE REFORMATORY.

Judge McCarty Imposes Sentence Immediately—Samuel Shorthill, the Escaped Horse Thief, Again in Custody—Court Doings.

CANTON, June 5.—Evan Wallace, indicted for assault with intent to rob, and who is the only one of the trio of prisoners who escaped from the county jail last week that has been recaptured, on being brought before Judge McCarty for trial at 9 o'clock this morning, announced that he had reconsidered his plea of several weeks ago and desired to plead guilty. The court sentenced the prisoner to the reformatory. His wife and infant child were present, and the former wept bitterly throughout the entire proceeding. P. J. Collins and John Bothwell represented the prisoner. Robert McLean, alleged to have been implicated in the same crime, also changed his plea to guilty, and received a similar sentence. Considerable interest was manifested in the latter's case. McLean being of prominent parentage and well known in the city. John C. Welty and J. A. Jeffers were the attorneys assigned by the court to defend the young man. Mr. Welty, in a plea for leniency after McLean had pleaded guilty, brought tears to the eyes of many of the spectators in the court room. On the completion of these two cases, Judge McCarty took up the hearing of the Diamond Portland Cement Company against Bonnot's assignee, which has been on trial for the past ten days.

Solomon Simon, the liquor dealer who was murderously assaulted by O. M. Hendricks one day last week, is in a critical condition, and the trial of the latter has been postponed.

On Saturday next Dr. A. B. Walker, wife and two daughters, and Dr. A. C. Brant and sister will sail from New York for Europe. The two physicians will visit the leading hospitals in England and the continent, and will be absent about four months. Mrs. Walker and her daughters will remain in Europe for one year.

Final account has been filed in the estate of John Black, of Massillon.

Final account has been filed in the assignment of William Castleman, of Massillon.

A marriage license has been granted to Joseph Mang and Mary Kapper, of Crystal Springs.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

C. H. Wheeler Kicked by a Horse and Seriously Injured.

CANTON, June 6.—C. H. Wheeler, of this city, was kicked by a horse, Sunday, while visiting relatives in Portage county, and is now in a hospital at Ravenna, in a critical condition. He was struck fairly in the face by the horse's hoof, both jaws being broken.

The strike of the molders at the Canton Malleable Iron works, which has lasted a month, has been declared off. The men asking to be reinstated on the company's terms.

Augustus Purney, sewer inspector, died at his home in this city, Tuesday morning, of consumption, aged 54 years. The city council, at its Monday night meeting, ordered the street commissioner to discontinue the flushing of the streets at once. The reason given was that the storm sewers were too small to carry off the water used in flushing, and became clogged with mud and filth.

A marriage license has been granted to William Miner and Bertha Turske, of Crystal Spring.

BEACH CITY'S BOOM.

Seven Thousand Dollars to Secure Large Rubber Works.

BEACH CITY, June 6.—The citizens of this place have raised \$7,000 as a bonus to secure the location here of the Tuscarora rubber works. A new addition has been added to the city, 100 lots of which were sold to raise the money needed. The following board of trustees is in charge of the matters: Prof. A. B. Wingate, president; C. R. Shisler, secretary; W. J. Putnam, treasurer; F. B. Schaffly, James Ramsey and J. F. Hay. Many hundred people will be added to the population of Beach City because of this important move. Four new industries have been secured within the last few months.

"Hunger is the Best Sauce." Yet some people are never hungry. Whatever they eat has to be "forced down." There is, of course, something wrong with these people. By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla a short time they are given an appetite and then they enjoy eating and food nourishes them. If you find your appetite failing, just try a bottle of Hood's. It is a true stomach tonic and every dose does good.

The best family cathartic is Hood's Pills.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, June 6, 1900:

LADIES.
Brone, Miss. Fritz, Mrs. F. W.
Clarkson, Mrs. C. W. Patterson, Mrs. Tina
Davis, Mary B. Poulton, Miss M.
Wallace, Miss Lena
MEN.
Brady, Mike. Forlow, Louis
Chapman, C. I. Holmes, L. J.
Coner, Calvin. Markel, S. H.
Deenier, Ford. Mortensen, F.
Dunn, Fred. Preble, Cyrus, J.
Elliot & Armstrong. Rogers, Mr.
Ratovsky, Joe.
Persons calling for the above named letters will please be advised.
FRED E. SHAW, P. M.

GIRLHOOD, WOMANHOOD AND MOTHERHOOD

Are Renovated, Regulated and Restored by the
Pelvic Catarrh Remedy Pe-ru-na.



Mrs. E. C. Everly.

Mrs. E. C. Everly, 506 Diamond Street, Philadelphia, Pa., says: "I feel well, never felt better; thanks for your attention and Pe-ru-na. I will be glad to do all I can in the way of advancing the sale of your valuable medicine. I do think Pe-ru-na the best medicine I have tried at any time. Since I began taking Pe-ru-na we have never been without it."

Read what an elderly woman says—a woman who has passed through all the phases, crises and experiences of girlhood, womanhood and motherhood: "I really believe that every woman in the world ought to have Pe-ru-na on hand all the time; for, if she gets tired, Pe-ru-na refreshes her; if she gets nervous, it soothes her; if despondent, it cheers

and invigorates. It is a panacea for all irregularities of her monthly periods. It is a constant friend to the expectant mother; a never-failing stand-by to the nursing mother, both for herself and for her child, and finally when the change of life comes on, no medicine on earth is of equal efficacy to the woman in this critical period. Surely Pe-ru-na is the woman's friend."

That catarrh has any relation to barrenness in women is surprising to many. It is one of the mysteries of catarrh. This insidious disease penetrates to every organ of the body. Mrs. L. M. Griffith, of Cambridge, Neb., says: "Your medicine did me a wonderful amount of good. It cured me of barrenness. I am thirty years old and had never borne any children, but since beginning your medicine I gave birth to a ten-pound baby girl. She is now six months old, and weighs twenty-five pounds. My friends were all surprised. Some would not believe it until they came to see me. My husband says he never saw such a change in anyone as there was in me after I had taken three or four bottles of Pe-ru-na. I am stronger than I have been since I was quite young. God bless you and your medicine forever." Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O., for free catarrh book.



WENT TO THE BANK

Escaped Hospital Patients in Town.

WANTED A POCKETBOOK.

Told the Teller of the First National to Institute a Search for Their Gold—Then They Were Arrested—Mayor Wise Takes a Determined Stand Against Flogging.

Policeman Wissmar was called by telephone to the First National Bank Tuesday morning to take in charge two individuals whose unusual actions did not place them above suspicion. One of the men inquired of the teller if anyone had left a pocketbook for him. He wanted to know of the policeman how far it was to Jericho and at what time the next train would leave for the moon. The officer telephoned to the state hospital, and learned that two patients were missing. An attendant arrived shortly afterwards and the men were returned over to him. The patient who did the talking was Dennis Thursby, who has a remarkable propensity for getting "into trouble." The patients were at work on the hospital farm, when Mr. Thursby suggested the trip to town.

An insane man named Jorden, whose home is north of the city, was brought to town this morning, and was this afternoon taken to the infirmary by Policeman Wissmar. The probate judge knew about the case, so his presence was not required at the examination at the mayor's office.

Mayor Wise has notified Bloomberg Brothers to remove boxes which they have piled on their West Main street sidewalks within twelve hours.

Mayor Wise has studied up the new dog law, and he wishes to call the attention of the public to it. According to the statute, the dog is now in the same class as other live stock. The malicious killing of a dog gives the owner the right to damages not to exceed twice the tax valuation of the animal. If it attacks persons or animals, however, it may be killed without laying the killer liable. "Street fights," remarked Mayor Wise this morning, "are becoming too common. I intend to make an example of persons brought before me on that charge. Fighting is a sort of thing that we can do without."

Michael Lally, of North Lawrence, who is preparing an application for a patent on a bed spring, called on Mayor Wise to make certain affidavits this morning. "I could have had this done at home," he remarked, "but you see it cuts a figure whose name is on the paper, and whether or not he was re-elected by 1,006."

THEY WANT DAMAGES.

Dr. Gardner and Liveryman Bantz Ask \$250 of Navarre.

NAVARE, June 6.—Damage claims were Tuesday evening presented to the village council by Liveryman William Bantz and Dr. D. Gardner, of Massillon. Mr. Bantz wants \$150, alleging that the town was responsible for the killing of one horse, injuring another and damaging a carriage and harness. Dr. Gardner asks \$100, claiming personal injuries. The matter was referred to a special committee, composed of Messrs. Walker, Welch and Loew, who are to investigate. The above enumerated damages are all alleged to be the result of the accident which occurred to Dr. Gardner one night last week. While driving home, his carriage struck an obstruction, and he was thrown unconscious to the ground. The horses ran away, and one was found dead, caught in a barb wire fence. The committee to which the matter was referred is to ascertain whether or not the stone which caused the accident is inside or outside of the curb line.

THE BIG FROST OF '59.

Forty-one Years Ago Tuesday Stark County Crops Were Ruined.

Forty-one years ago this morning the people of Massillon and the farmers of Stark county awoke to find the ground white with frost. That was the famous frost of June, 1859, when flour sold in a Massillon mill went quickly from seven to ten dollars per barrel, and when the news of a murder committed on the same night was almost entirely lost sight of in the interest felt in what was considered a far greater calamity. On June 4, 1859, Dan Rice's circus was in Massillon. The weather had been all that could be desired, crops were doing well, and the farmers of this vicinity felt that they could afford to bring their families to see the clown and elephant. Towards evening it began to grow cold, and the attendance at the evening performance fell off on that account. While the bareback riders were flying round the ring, a man whose seat was near the top of the tent put his hand out under the flap, rubbed it along the canvas and brought back a handful of frost. That was circus enough for him. The word was quickly passed around, and it was a solemn-eyed audience that soon afterwards filed out into the whitened field where the tents were pitched.

The people were panic stricken. News did not travel as fast in 1859 as it does now, and it was thought at first that the crops of the whole country had been ruined. No one thought that any wheat had been saved, and Massillon millers found a ready market for flour at from \$10 to \$13 per barrel. In a week's time, however, it was found that the frost had been limited to the greater portion of Ohio, Pennsylvania and a part of New York. As Europe had enough wheat of its own that year, there was practically no foreign demand, so the United States had plenty for itself and individuals who had secured many barrels of flour at the panic quotation, soon had the pain of seeing the price come down to a normal figure.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

Forty-First Annual Convention Now in Session at Akron.

The forty-first annual convention of the Ohio Sunday School Association, now in session in the First M. E. church in Akron, promises to be the largest and most successful ever held. Every county in the state is represented, nearly seven hundred delegates being present. There has been a wonderful growth in the development of the Sunday school movement in this state since the first state convention was held at Cincinnati in May, 1859, but never such a growth as during the past year, and the present year will undoubtedly close as the great Pentecostal year in the Sunday school work of the state.

The officers of the state association are as follows: The Rev. W. O. Thompson, Columbus, president; the Rev. C. E. Miller, Dayton, vice president; Joseph Clark, Columbus, general secretary; L. P. Leitnaker, Lancaster, recording secretary; E. L. Barrett, Springfield, treasurer; Robert Cowden, Dayton, state normal secretary; Mrs. A. G. Crouse, Westerville, state primary secretary; Dr. J. C. M. Floyd, Steubenville, state home department secretary.

Card of Thanks.

The family of the late Levi Vananda take this means of returning their heartfelt thanks to the neighbors and friends who so kindly assisted them during the sickness and death of their husband and father.

Personal.

"If you are constipated and troubled with bad digestion, or nausea, and headache, dizziness, or foul breath, we recommend as the best remedy we know of a little pill called 'Green Mountain Pearls.' We guarantee that they will relieve you, and they won't gripe." We sell a box of forty for 25 cents.
Z. T. Baltzly, Druggist.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mrs. O. H. Shafer, of Mansfield, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Purches.

Mrs. Joseph Leonard and Mrs. Max Kneffler are the guests of Cleveland friends.

Mrs. S. A. Brown, of Geneva, is a guest at the home of her son, V. S. Brown, in West Tremont street.

Children's day exercises will be held at the First M. E. church at 10 o'clock next Sunday morning.

The President on Tuesday sent to the Senate the nomination of Louis A. Koons to be postmaster at Massillon.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Edgar are in Nankin, where they were called by the serious illness of Mr. Edgar's mother.

Work is to be begun within the next few days, in raising the dip in the C. & W. tracks, along Summit street.

Extensive improvements are being made in St. Barbara's church, the rectory and schoolhouse, at West Brookfield.

Louis Houk and Miss Daisy Bell, of this city, were married in Canton last evening. They will reside in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman A. Martin, of Akron, are visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Eli Martin, in Grape street.

Jesse Goehler and Cyrus Young, who indulged in a game of fistcuffs on Sunday, were last evening fined \$5 and costs each.

Fifty-one young people will take their first communion at St. Barbara's Catholic church, at West Brookfield, next Sunday morning.

A contract has been made for the erection of forty-nine new dwelling houses at Sebring, the flourishing pottery town just east of Alliance.

A farmer near Upper Sandusky is hauling his wheat to market with a traction engine, taking one hundred and seventy-five bushels at a load.

The subscriptions for securing the works of the new glass bottle manufacturing company for Massillon now aggregate \$3,000, the desired amount.

Mrs. M. Pyle and Mrs. A. R. Beitel, of West Grove, Pa., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Conard at the residence of J. K. Russell, in East Main street.

Schworm's orchestra will render several instrumental numbers at the service of song to be given Sunday evening, June 10, by the St. John's church choral society.

Mrs. Maria Allen and son, William Allen, of Crystal Spring, left Massillon Monday for New York, whence they will sail for Cardiff, Wales, later in the week.

Many large contracts were executed by the Massillon Bridge Company last month. The concern's bill for material purchased from the Carnegie Steel Company alone was \$14,000.

Frank Ringle, of Stanwood, and Miss Emma Coker, of Bentley, were married by Squire Sibila, in the latter's office, at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. They will reside at Stanwood.

The bans of Frank Wittman and Miss Frances Youngblood and of August Seifert and Miss Mary Heline were announced in St. Mary's church by the Rev. H. V. Kaempker on Sunday morning.

Jesse Barcus, the inmate of the Fairmount Children's Home who was thought to be suffering from hydrophobia, has returned home from Chicago, where he was treated at the Pasteur institute. The boy is in excellent health.

J. W. Gillam, formerly employed by THE INDEPENDENT Company as solicitor and collector, but for the past year traveling in the interests of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, is again at work on THE INDEPENDENT as advertising solicitor.

Frank Rhine and Miss Arline E. Lutz, both of this city, were quietly married by the Rev. John C. Ford, at the latter's residence on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. Rhine will go to housekeeping in a North street residence.

The strawberry show of the Stark County Horticultural Society will be held Wednesday, June 13, at the residence of Mr. Snively, three-quarters of a mile south of the rolling mill, Canton. See the big berries. Margaret Rockhill, secretary.

The annual reunion of members of the Bachtel family, several of whom reside in this city, was held last Saturday at the home of Martin Richards in Uniontown. Next June the meeting will be held at the William Stover residence near Canal Fulton.

The members of Myers' church will hold a lawn festival on the Myers' school grounds, two miles southwest of Massillon, on the Pigeon Run road, on Saturday evening, June 16. Strawberries, ice cream, lunch, etc., will be served, and all are cordially invited.

Yellow Cross division, U. R. K. of P., of Alliance, has secured fine new drill grounds, through the generosity of Col. W. H. Morgan. The grounds are located near the Morgan Engineering works, and when completed will not be surpassed by any in the state.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schumacher, of Barborton, visited Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Doxsee, in Prospect street, on Saturday evening. Yesterday Mr. and Mrs. Schumacher left for Chala, Peru, where Mr. Schumacher will have charge of a factory operated by the Diamond Match Company.

A festival will be held at the "Cross Roads" church next Saturday evening, for the benefit of the church and Sunday school. Ice cream, strawberries, and other delicacies will be served. The Wilnot band has been secured for the occasion and a large attendance is anticipated.

The body of the late Wellington O'Brien was Monday morning shipped

to West Mecca, Tenn., for burial. Funeral services were conducted at the residence, west of the city, by Clinton lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, Sunday afternoon. Though a Mason, Mr. O'Brien was not connected with the Massillon branch.

Gideon and Edward Carr, father and son, charged with the murder of Sylvester Hull, in Summit county, have been denied the privilege of liberty under bail. The court overruled the defense's motion for privilege of release on bail, and also overruled the motion to quash the indictment under which they are held. The Carrs will be given a speedy trial.

At the Woman's Foreign Missionary society of Canton district of the M. E. church in Lisbon the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Dr. Manchester, Canton; corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. S. Woodruff, Salem; recording secretary, Mrs. Mary Shepherd, Carrollton; treasurer, Mrs. L. O. Hawkins, Salem. The meeting next year will be held in Alliance.

Miss Nellie Sheehan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Sheehan, of this city, who has been appointed stenographer in the office of Labor Commissioner Ratchford, at Columbus, has gone to that city to enter upon her duties. Miss Sheehan was stenographer to Mr. Ratchford during his incumbency as president of the United Mine Workers of America and also while he was a member of the national industrial commission.

Earl McCullen, a farmer residing near this city, tied his team in front of Siebold's East Main street store Wednesday morning. A street car caused the horses to take fright. They tore the harness, damaged the carriage and would have killed themselves if Policemen Wissmar and Budd had not arrived when they did. The animals threw themselves upon the sidewalk, and their tendency was toward the plate-glass windows of the business buildings.

J. B. Smith, of 183 South East street, has in his possession a copy of the Ulster county Gazette, published at Kingston, N. Y., dated January 4, 1800. The paper contains an account of the funeral of George Washington. A description of the battle of Zurich, which was fought about that time, is also given. The sheet is scarcely larger than a handkerchief. Though somewhat stained with age, the paper is well preserved, and Mr. Smith prizes it highly as a relic. It was found by his brother, who had occasion to look into the garret of his Canton residence, the other day.

The Tuscarawas township Boxwell commencement exercises will be held in the First M. E. church, in West Brookfield, on the evening of June 8. The class numbers three and is composed of Harry S. Miller and Alice Stockdale, of West Brookfield, and—Eschillman, of the Pleasant View district. The Hon. Clark Metzger has been secured to deliver an address at the exercises. In addition to the address, a programme, participated in by the Misses Thomas, of Beech Grove, Ernschaw, of Canal Fulton, and Groff, of Sippow, will be carried out. An invitation to attend is extended to the public.

The stockholders of the recently incorporated Massillon Bottle and Glass Company visited Warwick on Sunday and inspected a site suggested for the plant. Excellent inducements it is said have been extended for the location of the works at that place. A member of the company stated this afternoon that the site suggested in this city would require a large outlay in money before building operations could be commenced, while the Warwick site was an ideal one. Although Massillon, as the larger town, was viewed with most favor, if the satisfactory arrangements could not be made, however, Warwick would get the plant, he said. The board of trade committee which has been soliciting subscriptions for the \$3,000 which is to be offered to the company, is but a few hundred dollars short of the required amount this afternoon.

Charles Moorman has a Night Among Would-be Lynchers.

Charles Moorman, of What Cheer, Ia., traveling representative for a mining machinery manufacturing company, is making his semi-annual visit to the city. Mr. Moorman came here from Athens, in which city he was on the night that an attempt was made by a mob to drag from the jail and lynch Richard Gardner. He was an interested spectator of all that occurred from the time the mob assembled until the sheriff carried his prisoner surreptitiously away to the Franklin county jail. Mr. Moorman says it seemed a tame sort of mob to him. The sheriff, in his opinion, showed great courage and cleverness in the manner in which he outwitted the would-be lynchers by hiding the prisoner in the court house until the proper moment arrived for removing him to a place of permanent safety.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

New York, June 6.—[By Associated Press]—The Socialistic Labor party, in convention here today, nominated Joseph F. Maloney, of Lynn, Mass., for president.

"Woman's Work is Never Done."

The constant care causes sleeplessness, loss of appetite, extreme nervousness, and that tired feeling. But a wonderful change comes when Hood's Sarsaparilla is taken. It gives pure, rich blood, good appetite, steady nerves.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

The tax collector will be at the mayor's office, in Massillon, on June 1, 2, 12 and 13, 1900, from 8 a. m. to 3 p. m., for the purpose of receiving taxes for Perry and Tuscarawas townships and Massillon city.

Mrs. Sarah A. Miller, aged 72 years, wife of S. R. Miller, of West Brookfield, died on Tuesday evening of old age. Funeral services will be held Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

BALSER KETTERER.

The body of the late Balser Ketterer, who died at the infirmary Tuesday night, will be brought to Massillon this afternoon, and funeral services will be held on Thursday. Mr. Ketterer was a carpenter, and lived in this city for many years. Mrs. John Hunter is a daughter of the deceased.

Tax Notice.

DECLARED A DIVIDEND.

Annual Meeting of the People's Building and Loan Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the People's Building and Loan Company was held in the East Main street office Tuesday evening. The usual 5 per cent. dividend, or 2½ per cent. for six months, was declared. Mathias Erdle, E. A. Jones and R. W. McCaughey were re-elected directors. The board then organized as follows: Daniel Hemperly, president; C. B. Allman, vice president; R. W. McCaughey, attorney; J. D. Wetter, treasurer; J. E. Johns, secretary; E. A. Jones, F. H. Snyder, finance committee; Mathias Erdle, J. A. Shoemaker and A. W. Smith, appraisal committee.

IS CITY PROPERTY.

State Owns But Little of Canal Street.

ADMITTED BY OFFICIALS.

They Arrive in Their Steamboat, and Confer with Engineer Borton and Other City Officers—Party Left on Wednesday Morning for New Philadelphia.

The officials who are inspecting the Ohio canal spent Tuesday night at the Hotel Conrad, and Wednesday morning again boarded their steamboat and proceeded southward. Tonight will see them in New Philadelphia. F. A. Hoffman, of Lima, one of the members of the board of public works, was obliged to leave the party before Massillon was reached. The other board members in the party were C. A. Goddard, of Franklin, and W. G. Johnson, of Akron. The latter was the guest of his daughter, Mrs. H. F. Lucas, while in the city. State Engineer Perkins, of Columbus; W. M. Hiltabide, of Akron, superintendent of this division of the canal; H. C. Herbig, of Coshocton; H. W. Meacham, of Toledo, and F. C. Dietz, of Zanesville, were with the board, the last mentioned three being guests. C. H. Geidel, of Coshocton, superintendent of the southern division, and Attorney B. F. Voorhees, also of Coshocton, met the party here and went south with it Wednesday morning.

State Engineer Perkins, the members of the board and City Engineer Borton had a long talk regarding the Canal street matter. The latter declared that in his opinion the state was putting up a strong bluff in trying to claim the greater part of that thoroughfare from Main street to the paper mill. Before the conference ended the board practically admitted that the state owned only the towpath, or about 16 of the 66 feet lying between the canal and the west line of the street. The state engineer at first suggested that the proper disposition of the matter would have been for the state to give permission to someone to occupy the street and then force the city to prove its rights. This the engineer said the town could easily have done. It is expected that this is the last that will be heard of the matter.

The officials report that part of the canal inspected up to the present to be in good condition. They are all in favor of converting the waterway into a barge canal.

KANSAS DEMOCRATS.

KANSAS CITY, June 6.—[By Associated Press]—The Democratic convention nominated for governor ex-Congressman Dockery by acclamation. The platform reaffirmed the Chicago platform of 1896, denounced trusts, and extended earnest sympathy to the Boers. Delegates were instructed to vote for Bryan.

Piles Cured Without the Knife!

Your druggist, whom you know to be reliable will tell you that he is authorized to refund the money to every purchaser where Pazo Ointment fails to cure any case of itching, blind, bleeding or protruding piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days, the worst cases in sixteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and is sold on a positive guarantee. No Cure, No Pay. Price, \$1. We have placed it on sale with every druggist in the town of Massillon.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Strongest, purest, most economical and healthful of all leavening agents.

There are many imitation baking powders sold at a low price. They are made from alum, a corrosive acid which is poisonous in food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

PLANS COMPLETE.

New Addition to the Massillon State Hospital.

SUBSTANTIAL AND MODERN

The State will Spend \$50,000 on the New Building—Many Conveniences Planned by Yost and Packard, the Columbus Architects.

Messrs. Yost & Packard, the Columbus architects, have completed drawings and plans for the addition to be built to the Massillon state hospital which show that the new structure will be handsome, solid and substantial throughout. The plans call for an expenditure of \$50,000 which sum was appropriated for the improvement by the General Assembly last spring. The French gothic style of architecture will be used and the building will be three stories high, 400 feet long and 150 feet deep. It will occupy a choice position on the most elevated portion of the grounds, which will give it unusual prominence. The exterior of the building will be finished in Massillon mottled brick in variegated colors—red, brown and yellow.

The red tile roof will be trimmed with Cleveland stone. The front part of the structure will be strikingly imposing. Over the main entrance are arched colonnades and in front is a circular terrace. A gable surmounts the colonnades and above the former is a projecting stone balcony flanked on both sides by artistically designed stone terraces, which contribute in no small measure to the general appearance. The conical finials on the roof are of terra cotta. There is a porch and an exit at each side of the building but there is not much embellishment in the rear.

Broad stone steps lead from all doors outside. The windows will be painted and glazed. The interior will be finished in quartered oak. The building will contain twenty-six large, light, airy rooms, most of which will be used as sleeping apartments. The chief feature will be the assembling auditorium which will be in the middle part of the building, extending from the first to the third story. It will have a seating capacity of 1,200 and will be provided with a gallery and stage. There will be a large number of exits from the gallery.

The auditorium will be utilized for dances, receptions, concerts, etc. The center of the floor will be perfectly level for the dancers. The various sleeping apartments, each of which will be about 20 feet square, will be ranged opposite the auditorium—the males occupying the rooms on one side and the females those on the other. There will be a sitting room for both sexes in the respective departments. The basement will contain the drug shop, recreation hall and lavatories and minor departments. The building will be illuminated by electricity, heated by the hot blast method and ventilated by a mechanical system. The addition will be seventy feet high and over a million and a half of brick will be used in its construction. Six hundred and twenty-nine yards of earth will be excavated for the foundation.

The board of trustees awarded the contract to R. H. Evans & Co., of Zanesville, several weeks ago and work on the building will be begun within two weeks.

Strawberry and ice cream festival on St. Timothy's lawn on Thursday evening.

WILL INDORSE BRYAN.

The Democrats of West Virginia Ignore the Silver Question.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., June 6.—[By Associated Press]—The Democratic state convention has the largest attendance for years. The factions harmonized, the silver question being ignored, and only state issues will be discussed. Senator Camden is in full accord with his party. Henry Davis was chosen as temporary chairman, and R. E. Horner, as temporary secretary. Davis, in his address, eulogized Bryan, who will undoubtedly be indorsed for president.

The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Massillon merchants today:

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.	
Wheat (old)	73
Hay, per ton	10 00 to 12 00
Straw, per ton	5 00
Corn	45-50
Oats	28
Clover Seed	4 00-4 25
Timothy Seed	1 25 to 1 30
Rye, per bu.	40-50
Barley	40-48
Flax seed	1 50
Wool (unwashed, fine)	14-15½
Wool (unwashed, medium)	20-21

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per bushel	35
Beets, per bushel	50
Apples	1 00-1 50
Cabbage, per pound	03
Evaporated apples	08 to 10
White beans	2 00
Onions	1 00

BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY

Butter	12
Eggs	10
Chickens, live, per pound	07½
Chickens, dressed	11

MEATS AND CHEESE.

Ham	11
Shoulder	07
Lard	07
Sides	06 to 07
Cheese	12

The following are retail prices:
Bran, per 100 lbs. 90
Middlings "per 100 lbs. 90

TODAY'S MARKETS

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

The following tables show the fluctuations of stock, as reported by T. E. Drake's exchange:

NEW YORK.				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
American Sugar	115½	116½	114½	114½
American Tobacco	92½	93½	91½	91½
Atchafalca (Pfd)	73½	73½	72½	72½
C. & D.	120	120½	120½	120½
Federal Steel	38½	39	38½	38½
U. S. Leather (Pfd)	69	69½	69	69½
Manhattan	89½	90	89½	89½
Missouri Pacific	55½	56½	54½	54½
Louisville & Nashville	79½	79½	78½	78½
Northern Pacific (Pfd)	74½	74½	74½	74½

CHICAGO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Wheat	67	68½	67	68
Corra	38½	39½	38½	38½
Oats	21½	21½	21½	21½
Pork	11 27	11 50	11 27	11 47
Lard	6 75	6 80	6 75	6 77

CHICAGO, June 6.—[By Associated Press]—Cattle lower; steers \$5.00 @ \$5.65; hogs steady. \$4.95 @ \$5.20.

TOLEDO, June 6.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 73½

The 19-20th Century school year, the 55th of the College, begins September 13, 1900. Collegiate, Academic, Normal, Oratory, Business, Music and Art departments. Increased equipments and attendance.

Advantages are numerous and significant. The location, favorable and healthful.

MOUNT UNION COLLEGE

Total expense for tuition, board and room can be kept below \$3.50 a week.

Fall term, Sept. 18-Dec. 19; Winter, Jan. 2-March 27; Spring, April 2-June 20. Summer School, June 25-August 9, 1901. Catalog free.

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

Schrader & Halter,

Dealers in

Fine Carriages and Phaetons.

Piano Box Buggies, Road Wagons,

Rubber Tires and everything in the line of Carriages.

The Best in the Market at Reasonable Prices.

41 N. Erie St., Massillon. Farmers Phone 248 Above J. B. Schrader's Blacksmith Shop.



MY ONE GORILLA.

By GRANT ALLEN.

(Copyright, 1899, by Grant Allen.)

I looked up from my beetles. The night was warm. A naked little black girl crossed the dusty main street of the village just in front of my hut, carrying in her hand what seemed to me in the gloaming the largest blossom I had ever observed since my arrival in Africa. That was a blossom. It looked like an orchid, pale cream color in hue and very fantastic and bizarre in shape. But what specially attracted my attention at first sight was its peculiar shining and glistening effect, like luminous paint, which made it glow in the gray dusk with a sort of phosphorescent light such as one observes in tropical seas on calm summer evenings.

To a naturalist, of course, such a vision as that was simply irresistible. "Hello, there, little girl!" I cried out in Fantee, which I had learned by that time to speak pretty fluently. "Let me look at your flower, will you? Where on earth did you get it?"

But instead of answering me civilly, like a Christian child, the scared little savage, alarmed at my white face, set up a wild howl of terror and amazement and bolted off down the street as fast as her small bawdy legs would carry her.

Well, science is science. I wasn't to be balked of a unique specimen or my great collection by a trick like that. So, flinging away my cigarette and darting out of my hut I gave chase incessantly and rushed full pelt down the main street of Tulamba, helter skelter and devil take the hindmost, in pursuit of my 10-year-old.

But I reckoned without my host. Children on the Gaboon beat the record for the quarter mile. I was quite pumped out and panting for breath before I ran that girl to earth at last by her mother's door at the far end of the village. A dozen or more of the negroes, loitering about on their backs in the dust of the street, had joined the hue and cry with great gusto by that time. They didn't know, to be sure, what the fuss was about but given a white man—bestower of rum and money—rushing in mad pursuit and a poor little frightened black girl scampering away for dear life at the top of her speed, in subject bodily terror, and you may confidently reckon on the chivalry of the Gaboon to range itself automatically on the side of the stronger, and to drive the unhappy small child hopelessly into a very bad corner.

When at last I got up with the object of my quest, she was so alarmed and blown with her headlong career that I felt thoroughly ashamed of myself. Even the pursuit of science, I will frankly admit, hardly justified me in so chasing that frightened little mortal through the street of Tulamba. However, a bright English expence, a red silk handkerchief and the promise of a box of European sweets from the old half caste Portuguese trader's shop in the village, soon restored her confidence. Unhappily it did not restore that broken and dragged but priceless orchid. In her headlong flight the child had crumpled it hopelessly up in her hand and distorted it almost beyond the possibility of scientific recognition. All I could make out with certainty now was that the orchid belonged to a new and hitherto undescribed species; that it was large and luminous and extremely beautiful, and that if only I could succeed in securing a plant of its name was made as a scientific explorer.

The natives crowded round with disinterested advice and eyed the torn and dragged blossom curiously. "It's a moon flower," they said in their own dialect. "Very rare. Hard to get. Comes from the deep shades in the great forest."

"How did you come by it, my child?" I asked coaxingly of my sobbing little 10-year-old.

"My father brought it in," the child answered. "He gave it me a week ago. He was out in the country of the dwarfs doing trade. He went for ivory, and he brought this back to me."

"Boys," I cried to the negroes who crowded round looking on, "do you know where it lives? I want to get one. A good English rifle to any man in Tulamba who guides me to the spot where I can pick a live moon flower!"

The men shook their heads and shrugged their shoulders dubiously. "Oh, no!" they all answered, like eunuchs at the theater, with one accord. "Too far! Too dangerous!"

"Why dangerous?" I cried, laughing. "The moon flower won't bite you. Who says danger in picking a flower?" My head guide and hunter stood out from the crowd and looked across at me awestruck. "Oh, excellency!" he said in a hushed and frightened voice. "The moon flower is rare. It is very scarce. It grows only in the dark forest of the inner land, where the ngina dwells. No man dare pick it for fear of the ngina."

"Oh!" said I. "Is that so, my friend? Then I'm not astonished." For ngina, as no doubt you're already aware, is the native West African name for the gorilla.

Well, I took home the poor dragged blossom to my hut, dissected it carefully and made what scientific study was possible of its unhappy remains in their much tattered condition. But for the next ten days, as you can readily believe, I could think and talk and dream of nothing but moon flowers. You can't think what a fascination it exerts on a naturalist explorer's mind—a new orchid like that, as big round as a desert plate and marked by so extraordinary and hitherto unknown a peculiarity in plants as phosphorescence, for the moon flower was phosphorescent. Of that I had not the shadow of a doubt. Its petals gave out by night a

faint and dreamy luminousness, which must have made it shine like a moon indeed in the dense, dark shade of a tropical African forest.

The more I inquired of the natives about the new plant the more was my curiosity piqued to possess one. I longed to bring a root of the marvelous bloom to Europe, for the natives all spoke of it with a certain hushed awe or superstitious respect. "It is the ngina's flower," they said. "It grows in the dark places—the gardens of the ngina. If any man breaks one off, that is very bad luck. The ngina will surely overtake and destroy him."

This superstitious awe only inflamed my desire to possess a root. The negroes' stories showed the moon flower to be a most unique species. I gathered from what they told me that the blossoms had a very long spur, or sac, containing honey at its base in great quantities; that it was fertilized and rifled by a huge evening moth, whose proboscis was exactly adapted in length to the spur and its nectar; that it was creamy white in order to attract the insect's eyes in the gray shades of dusk, and that, for the selfsame reason, its petals were endowed with the strange quality of phosphorescence, till now unknown in the vegetable kingdom, while it exhaled by night a delicious perfume, strong enough to be perceived at some 20 yards' distance. So great a prize to a man of my tastes was simply irresistible. I made up my mind that, come what might, I must, could and would possess a tuber of the moon flower.

One fortnight sufficed for me to make my final plans. Heavy bribes overcame the scruples of the negroes. The promise of a good rifle induced the finder of the first specimen to take service with me as a guide. Fully equipped for a week's march and well attended with followers, all armed to the teeth, I made my start at last for the home of the moon flower.

To cut a long story short, we went for three days into the primeval shade of the great equatorial African forest. Dense roofs of foliage shut out the light of day. Underfoot the ground was encumbered with thick, tropical brushwood. We crept along cautiously, hacking our way at times among the brake with our cutlasses and crawling at others through the deep tangle of the underbrush on all fours, like monkeys. During all those three days we never caught sight of a single moon flower. They were growing very rare nowadays, my guide explained in most voluble Fantee. When he was a mere boy, his father found dozens of them, but now—why, you must go miles and miles through the depths of the forest and never so much as light on a specimen.

At last, about noon on the fourth day out, we came upon a torrent, rushing with great velocity among huge boulders and sending up the spray of its boiling rapids into the trees of the neighborhood. I sat down to rest, meaning to mix the water from the cool, fresh stream with a spoonful or two of cognac from the flask in my pocket. As I drank it I tossed back my head and looked up. Something on one of the trees hard by attracted my eyes strangely. A parasite stood out boldly from a fork of the branches, bearing a long, lithe spray of huge, luminous flowers as big as desert plates. My heart gave a bound. The prize was within sight. I pointed my finger in silence to the tree. All the negroes with one voice raised a loud shout of triumph. Their words rent the air. "The moon flower! The moon flower!"

I felt myself for a moment a perfect Stanley or Du Chaillu. I had discovered the most marvelous and beautiful orchid known to science. In a moment I had tossed off my brandy, laid down my rifle and, mounting on the back of one of my negro porters, was swinging myself up to the lowest branch of the tree, where my new treasure shone resplendent in its own dim phosphorescence. I couldn't have trusted any hand but my own to pick or egg out of that glorious tuber. I meant to cut it bodily from the bark as it stood and bear it back in triumph in my own arms to Tulamba.

I had climbed the tree cautiously, and was standing almost within grasp of the prize when a sudden shout among my followers below startled and discomposed me. I looked down and hesitated. My brain reeled and sickened. A strange sight met my eyes. My negroes, one and all, had taken to their feet down the bed of the stream at the very top of their speed and were making a most unanimous and inexplicable stampede toward the direction of Tulamba.

For a moment I couldn't imagine what had happened to disconcert them. Then, casting my glance casually toward the spot where I had flung down my rifle, I became aware at once of the cause of this commotion. Their retreat was well timed. By the moss clad boulders which filled the bed of the torrent somebody with a big, black face and huge grinning teeth was standing erect looking up at me and laughing. I had never seen the somebody's awful features before, but I had no need, for all that, to ask myself his name. I paused face to face with a live male gorilla.

For a moment or two the creature gazed at me and grinned. Then he raised my rifle in his arms, held it clumsily before him and, to my intense surprise, taking a very bad aim, or rather pointing it aimlessly in the air, pulled both triggers with one hand and discharged the two barrels at me with one pull simultaneously. The bullets whizzed past me some ten yards off. They knocked off the twigs beyond my precious moon flower.

I don't deny that I was astonished. I won't deny that I was frightened. To tell the truth I was never in such a hideous fright before in all my life. I trembled like a jelly—my protoplasmic curdled. I don't suppose the creature intended to fire or had the slightest

idea in his dim mind what firing meant. No doubt he was only playing with the unknown object out of pure monkey curiosity. He must have been almost as much terrified at the result as I was. But no matter for that. It was awkward to find oneself face to face with a gorilla alone and without one's rifle—so awkward that for a minute or two I just gave myself up for lost entirely.

The gorilla, however, after his first flush of surprise was over did not, as I half hoped, fling down the noisy gun and make headlong for the remotest depths of the forest. On the contrary, he stood and looked at it for a few seconds in blank dismay; he frowned with his scowling eyebrows; he gnashed his great teeth in rage. He roared like a waterfall. Then he seized the rifle deliberately in his great hairy hands, bent the barrels almost double as readily as a man would bend a bit of common lead gas pipe and flung it away angrily among the mossclad boulders. After that he looked up and grinned once more diabolically, showing his great canine teeth in the most grewsome fashion.

Well, I don't deny, as I say, that I was in a state of blue funk at the creature's gigantic and almost supernatural



Then he raised his rifle and discharged the two barrels at me.

powers. But still the moon flower was at stake, and I wouldn't desert it. I was so horribly frightened that I don't believe wife or child or fatherland or freedom would have induced me to stay one moment alone in such dire extremities. But when it comes to orchids—well, I say no more than that I am, above all things, a scientific explorer. Each of us has his weakness, and mine is a flower that touches my heart. For that alone can I be wrought up to the utmost pitch of daring conceivable or possible for me.

So I looked at the huge brute, and I looked at the moon flower. Slowly and cautiously, gazing down all the time as I went to watch the creature's face I crept along the branch, took my knife from my pocket and began to loosen the bark all round the spot where the glorious parasite was all a-growing and a-blowing. The gorilla from below stood watching me and roaring. His roar seemed like an invitation to come down and fight. I never in my life heard anything so awfully human in its deep bass roll. It reminded me of the lowest notes of the stage villain in the Italian operas, magnified, so to speak, 200 diameters.

Presently, as I went on cutting away the bark, as if for dear life, and loosening the precious tuber, my gorilla, who still remained motionless by his mossclad boulder, left off his roaring and appeared to grow interested in the process of the operation. A change came over the spirit of his dream. He looked up and wondered, with vague brute curiosity, not unmixed with a certain strange air of low cunning and intelligence. It was as clear to me as mud that he was saying to himself inwardly:

"Why doesn't the fellow cut and run for his life? Does he think I don't know how to climb a tree? Does he imagine I couldn't be up there in a jiffy if I liked—to choke him or scrag him? What the dickens does he go on hacking away at the bark so quietly like that for, when he ought to be all agog to save his own bacon?"

I despaired of explaining to so rude a creature the imperative nature of scientific need. So, with one eye on the orchid and one on the brute, at the risk of contracting a permanent squint for life, I continued to egg out that magnificent moon flower, root and branch and tuber.

The longer I went on the closer and the more attentively did the gorilla take stock of all my acts and movements.

"Well, I declare," I could see him say to himself in the gorilla tongue, opening wide his huge eyes and elevating in surprise his shaggy brown eyebrows, "such an animal as this I never yet did come across. He isn't one bit afraid apparently of me, the redoubtable and redoubtable king of the great Gaboon forest."

But I was most consumedly for all that, though I pretended not to be. Nothing but the presence before my eyes of that magnificent plant would have induced me for one moment to face or confront the unspeakable brute there.

At last I had finished and held my specimen in my hands entire. The next question now was what to do with it. I walked slowly and cautiously along the branch of the tree. The gorilla, with his eyes now fixed curiously on the moon flower, put forth one hairy leg in front of another and, grinning with a sort of diabolical, brutish good humor, walked step for step on the ground just as cautiously beneath me.

I came to the end of the bough and reached the point where interlacing branches enabled me to get on to another tree. I did so somewhat clumsily, for I was handicapped by the moon flower. The gorilla, still grinning, looked up and remarked in his own tongue, "I could do that lot, I can tell

you, a jolly sight better than you do."

As he smiled those words I had lost my balance, and, clinging still to my moon flower in my last chance for life, lowered myself slowly hand over hand to the ground in front of him.

With a frightful roar the creature sprang upon me and made a wild grab at my precious moon flower. That was more than scientific human nature could stand. I turned and fled, carrying my specimen with me. But my pursuer was too quick. He caught me up in a moment. His scowling black face was ghastly to behold; his huge white teeth gleamed fierce and hideous; his brawny, thick hands could have crushed me to a jelly. I panted and panted. My heart fluttered fast, then stood still within me. There was a second's suspense. At its end, to my infinite horror, he seized—not me—oh, no, not me—I might have put up with that—but the priceless moon flower.

I was helpless to defend myself—helpless to secure or safeguard my treasure. He took it from me with a grin. I could see through those sunken eyes what was passing in the creature's dim and brutal brain. He was saying to himself, like men at his own low grade of cunning: "If that tuber was worth so much pains to him to get, it must be worth just as much to me to keep. So, by your leave, my friend, if you'll excuse me I'll take it."

I stood appalled and gazed at him. The brute snatched that unique specimen of a dying or almost extinct genus in his swarth, hairy hands—those clumsy great hands of his—raised it bodily to his mouth, crushing and tearing the beautiful petals in his coarse grasp as he went, ate it slowly through—tuber, stem, spray, blossom—and swallowed it conscientiously, with a hideous grimace, to the very last morsel. I had but one grain of consolation or revenge. It was clear the taste was exceedingly nasty.

Then he looked in my face and burst into a loud, discordant laugh. That laugh was hideous.

"Aha!" it said in effect. "So that's all you've got, my fine fellow, after all, for all your pains and care and trouble!"

I shnt my eyes and waited. My turn would come next. He would rend me in his rage for the nastiness of the taste. I stood still and shuddered. But, alas, he meant only to eat the moon flower.

When I opened my eyes again, the brute had turned his back without one word of apology and was walking off at a leisurely pace in contemptuous triumph, shrugging his shoulders as he went, and chuckling low to himself in his vulgar dog in the manger joy and malignancy.

It was four days before I straggled alone, half dead, into Tulamba. I never came across another of those orchids. And that is why at Kew gardens they have still no moon flower.

Queer Babies.

These queer monkey babies are very lovable, and as ready to be cuddled and petted as human babies, however cross and ugly they may become when older. They have an endless diversity of character. The little orang outang is very solemn, and his small face is all wrinkled like an old man's. He loves his tree home, where he can swing and scamper to his heart's content and drinks the rain out of the leaf cups rather than come down to a stream. His mother makes a little bed of boughs for him close beside her, and the branches overhead shelter him from a shower.

The baby gorilla is full of fun and frolic, and leaps and shouts and runs and claps his hands in great glee. He rides on his mother's back or sleeps in her arms until he is big enough to take care of himself. Baboon babies are the ugliest of all, but they are very jolly and affectionate, and they love to play on the ground. They play many a prank or practical joke on the old baboons.—"Four Handed Folk," by Thorn Miller.

Judged Him by His Garb.

"When I was in Mexico last year," said the consulting engineer, "I was one of a party of foreigners invited to take a trip at the company's expense over a certain railroad. The first day of the journey I was sitting smoking on the rear platform of the observation car, while we stopped to take water at a lonely station. Just as the train was pulling out, a disreputable individual swung on the bumper and started to climb over the railing. In costume he resembled one of Buffalo Bill's 'greaser' cow punchers, only he looked dirtier and was ragged. I sized him up for a Mexican tramp, and I blocked his way. He hung on to the railing, swearing in Spanish at me. The train kept gathering speed, and I don't know what would have happened if another man of the party hadn't come out on the platform and asked what was the trouble.

"I'm keeping this tramp from stealing a ride," I explained.

"Stealing nothing!" said he. "You're fighting with the brakeman."

"Nowadays I don't judge a man by his uniform."—St. Louis Republic.

His Long Drawn Out "No."

Everybody knows the man who is careful never to say "No" abruptly in answer to a question. "No" is a hard word, but one may sometimes be made ridiculous by a reluctance to utter it.

A certain man who had this habit was once met by two women who had been discussing the peculiarity, and one of them said that she was positive she could make him say, "Oh, no!" daily. So she addressed him thus:

"Let me see, Mr. Smith, you are a widower, are you not?"

"As much a widower, madam," he answered, with a polite inclination of his head, "as it is possible for a man to be who was never married."

The woman had to own herself beaten.—Youth's Companion.

DOCTORING FREE!

The British Doctors are doing this to introduce themselves—Three months' services are given free to all who call at their office, Rooms 16 and 18, Wernet Block, before June 15.

Owing to the large number of invalids who have called upon the British Doctors at their office, suite 16 and 18, Wernet-block, Canton, O., and who have been unable to see them, these eminent gentlemen have, by request, consented to continue giving their services free for three months to all invalids who call upon them before June 15th.

These services will consist not only of consultation, examination and advice, but also of all minor surgical operations. The object in pursuing this course is to become rapidly and personally acquainted with the sick and afflicted; and under no circumstances will any charge whatever be made for any services rendered for three months to all who call before June 15th.

The doctors treat all forms of disease and deformities, and guarantee a cure in every case they undertake. At the first interview a thorough examination is made, and if incurable, you are frankly and kindly told so, also advised against spending your money for useless treatment.

Male and female weaknesses, catarrh, and catarrhal deafness, also rupture, goitre, cancer, and all diseases of the rectum, are positively cured by their new treatment.

The chief consulting surgeon, assisted by one or more of his staff associates, is in personal charge.

Office hours, from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. No Sunday hours.

Special Notice—If you cannot call, send a stamp for question blank for home treatment.

GOSHEN, Ill.

Genesee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y. Dear Sirs:—Some days since a package of your GRAIN-O preparation was left at my office. I took it home and gave it a trial, and I have to say I was very much pleased with it, as a substitute for coffee. We have always used the best Java and Mocha in our family, but I am free to say I like the GRAIN-O as well as the best coffee I ever drank.

Respectfully yours,

A. C. JACKSON, M. D.

When you say your blood is impure and appetite poor you are admitting your need of Hord's Sarsaparilla. Begin taking it at once.

YOUNG MAN!

Are you Saving Money?

Better begin at once by investing in one of our lots.

\$10 down will start you on the road to riches.

Our lots are sure to increase in value.

Have You Money?

We have figures to show that you can make 8 per cent, or more if you invest with us.

Lots from \$150 to \$600.

Business property and dwellings for sale. Office open Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

JAMES R. DUNN,

Over 50 S. Erie St.

THE INDEPENDENT WANT COLUMNS are giving general satisfaction. It costs but a quarter

Broken Bric-a-Bracs.

Mr. Major, the famous cement man of New York, explains some very interesting facts about Major's Cement.

The multitudes who use this standard article know that it is many hundred per cent. better than other cements for which similar claims are made, but a great many do not know why. The simple reason is that Mr. Major uses the best materials ever discovered and other manufacturers do not use them because they are too expensive and do not allow large profits. Mr. Major tells us that one of the elements of his cement costs \$3.75 a pound, and another costs \$2.50 a gallon while a large share of the so-called cements and liquid glue upon the market are nothing more than sixteen-cent glue, dissolved in water or citric acid, and in some cases, altered slightly in color and odor by the addition of cheap and useless materials.

Major's cement retails at fifteen cents per twenty-five cents a bottle, and when a dealer agrees to sell a substantial quantity, he is paid upon it that his only object is to make a large profit.

The profit of Major's cement is as much as any dealer ought to make on any cement, and this is doubly true in view of the fact that each dealer gets his share of the benefit of Mr. Major's advertising, which now amounts to over \$500 a month throughout the country. Established in 1870.

Insist on having Major's. Don't accept any off hand advice from druggists. If you are all handy and you will be likely to find that you are a good deal more so than you imagine you can repair your rubber boots and firmly shoes, and any other rubber and leather articles with Major's Rubber Cement and Major's Leather Cement. And you will be surprised at how much easier it will be to thus save. If your druggist can't supply you, it will be forwarded by mail; either kind. Free of postage.

TRAVELER'S REGISTER.

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time.

THE CLEVELAND LORAIN & WHEELING RAILWAY CO.

SOUTHBOUND		NORTHBOUND	
Time	Station	Time	Station
7:30 a.m.	CLEVELAND	7:30 a.m.	CLEVELAND
8:00 a.m.	Hudson	8:00 a.m.	Hudson
8:30 a.m.	AKRON	8:30 a.m.	AKRON
9:00 a.m.	Barberton	9:00 a.m.	Barberton
9:30 a.m.	ORRVILLE	9:30 a.m.	ORRVILLE
10:00 a.m.	AKRON	10:00 a.m.	AKRON
10:30 a.m.	Barberton	10:30 a.m.	Barberton
11:00 a.m.	ORRVILLE	11:00 a.m.	ORRVILLE
11:30 a.m.	AKRON	11:30 a.m.	AKRON
12:00 p.m.	Barberton	12:00 p.m.	Barberton
12:30 p.m.	ORRVILLE	12:30 p.m.	ORRVILLE
1:00 p.m.	AKRON	1:00 p.m.	AKRON
1:30 p.m.	Barberton	1:30 p.m.	Barberton
2:00 p.m.	ORRVILLE	2:00 p.m.	ORRVILLE
2:30 p.m.	AKRON	2:30 p.m.	AKRON
3:00 p.m.	Barberton	3:00 p.m.	Barberton
3:30 p.m.	ORRVILLE	3:30 p.m.	ORRVILLE
4:00 p.m.	AKRON	4:00 p.m.	AKRON
4:30 p.m.	Barberton	4:30 p.m.	Barberton
5:00 p.m.	ORRVILLE	5:00 p.m.	ORRVILLE
5:30 p.m.	AKRON	5:30 p.m.	AKRON
6:00 p.m.	Barberton	6:00 p.m.	Barberton
6:30 p.m.	ORRVILLE	6:30 p.m.	ORRVILLE
7:00 p.m.	AKRON	7:00 p.m.	AKRON
7:30 p.m.	Barberton	7:30 p.m.	Barberton
8:00 p.m.	ORRVILLE	8:00 p.m.	ORRVILLE
8:30 p.m.	AKRON	8:30 p.m.	AKRON
9:00 p.m.	Barberton	9:00 p.m.	Barberton
9:30 p.m.	ORRVILLE	9:30 p.m.	ORRVILLE
10:00 p.m.	AKRON	10:00 p.m.	AKRON
10:30 p.m.	Barberton	10:30 p.m.	Barberton
11:00 p.m.	ORRVILLE	11:00 p.m.	ORRVILLE
11:30 p.m.	AKRON	11:30 p.m.	AKRON

Change of Time of Trains Over the Pennsylvania Lines.

Under a new schedule in effect Sunday, May 27, 1900, passenger trains over the Pennsylvania lines leave Massillon station as follows: For the East: 2:12 a. m., 8:05 a. m., 1:14 p. m., 7:50 p. m., 10:32 p. m. For the West: 4:12 a. m., 8:25 a. m., 10:10 a. m., 5:42 p. m., 9:40 p. m. Mail East, 12:29 p. m.; mail West, 11:15 a. m. All trains daily except the train East at 7:50 p. m. and West at 8:25 a. m. For particular information on the subject apply at the ticket office. J. A. Shoemaker, agent, Massillon, O.

ATTRACTIVE SUMMER RESORT.

Winona Lake on the Pennsylvania Lines. Rest, recreation, entertainment and instruction, amid delightful surroundings and congenial company, are the attractions offered by Winona lake, the pretty resort on the Pennsylvania lines in Northern Indiana.

This resort is the site of Winona Assembly and Summer School, and is annually visited by many persons who are strengthened in mind by the excellent facilities for educational work, and invigorated in body by the health-giving influences for which Winona lake is famous.

May 15th marks the opening of the season for 1900, and commencing that date excursion tickets to Winona lake will be on sale via Pennsylvania lines. For particular information on the subject of rates and time tables apply to ticket agents of the Pennsylvania lines, or to F. Van Dusen, chief assistant general passenger agent, Pittsburg, Pa. Information about attractions at Winona lake, entertainment, the summer school sessions, etc., will be furnished in reply to inquiries addressed to Mr. S. O. Dickey, Secretary, Winona Lake, Ind.

Want Column ads. pay. Try it.

Canton-Massillon Electric Ry.—Interurbans

On and after Monday, Oct. 16, 1899, interurban trains will leave the Public Square, Canton, for Massillon, and the City Park, Massillon, for Canton, hourly on the half hour, as follows:

Massillon, for Canton, hourly on the half hour, as follows:		
STANDARD TIME.		
7 30 a.m.	12 30 p.m.	5 30 p.m.
8 00 a.m.	1 30 p.m.	7 30 p.m.
7 30 a.m.	3 30 p.m.	8 30 p.m.
8 30 a.m.	3 30 p.m.	9 30 p.m.
9 30 a.m.	4 30 p.m.	10 30 p.m.
10 30 a.m.	5 30 p.m.	

AN ARTIFICIAL SUN

CHEMISTS HOPE TO PRODUCE
TEMPERATURE EQUAL TO
SOLAR HEAT.

It is well to keep an eye on the chemists just now, says Professor Garrett P. Serviss in the New York Journal. They have been working wonders which the world but half understands, and greater marvels are likely at any moment to proceed from their laboratories.

Their campaign has been pushed simultaneously in two opposite directions, and in both the success achieved surpasses what could reasonably have been expected.

Up and down the scale of temperature they have ascended and descended until on the one hand the making of an artificial sun and on the other hand the reproduction of the torpor and inertness of empty space appear to be within their grasp.

At the beginning of the century the chemist could do no better than the cold air of the polar regions could do for him—he could freeze mercury.

Now Professor Dewar has descended into the chill abyss until, grasping a tube filled with solid hydrogen, he all but touches the bottom, only 15 degrees—15 short rungs of the ladder—being left between him and absolute zero.

It is a master stroke that has annexed a new world to science, a victory of the Manila Bay order, changing the entire outlook. Man has now turned the lightest of all gases into a solid.

At the depth which he has attained nature's energies are all above him; he has penetrated to the lifeless soil below the roots, and as he rises again can contemplate the gradual awakening of the forces that make the living world. The crucial achievement has been performed—henceforth only development is needed. With the degree of cold now easily attainable all chemical energies are brought into complete subjection. Man becomes their master.

Reactions that are violent, dangerous and uncontrollable in ordinary circumstances entirely cease when the temperature is dropped to the frigidities of liquid hydrogen. All chemical action stops there.

According to some of the latest calculations of the solar temperature, it will only be necessary to gain 2,000 or 3,000 degrees in order to reproduce, on a small scale, in the laboratory, the mighty orb that lights and heats the solar system. Chemists can already go as high as 3,000 or 4,000 centigrade degrees. A recent estimate places the sun's temperature at only 6,250 degrees.

Does it not seem possible that the gap may be crossed and that for an answer to at least some of the momentous questions which now confront him the astronomer may turn from the actual, unattainable sun, and from its far more distant brothers the stars, to a miniature and tangible star lighted by the chemist like a lamp in his laboratory?

But a chemical furnace equaling the sun in temperature would do more than settle questions in astronomy. It might even reveal that ultimate finest essence of things, that mother element, which has been the dream of ages, and place it to some extent at the disposal of human genius.

Automobiles of Better Design.

The Electrical Review pleads for more originality in the designs of automobiles. The automobile "goes around," it says, "forlornly, as if it were an ordinary vehicle seeking the departed spirit of its horse." Something seems to be wanting. At the same time no advantage is taken of the absence of the horse. "It is time," says our contemporary, "to make a design that shall embody together with grace and beauty of line all of the conveniences that the horseless structure is capable of and not in any degree suggest the ancient hippomobile as its predecessor. Among many of the conveniences which are possible in the new style the following may be mentioned as typical: Access by a door in front of the machine instead of by the inconvenient side doors now in vogue and necessitated by the fact that the horse is in front of the ordinary vehicle; lower steps and bodies, made possible by the smaller wheels which can be used with the automobile, to the great convenience of the feminine half of the population; open fronts of clear glass for inclosed types of vehicles, so that the occupant can look directly ahead at the street and the passing scene without having to crane his neck sideways, as in the common cab on the streets today."

Sunshine and Influenza.

In view of the known bactericidal influence of sunlight, says the Philadelphia Medical Journal, it would not be surprising to learn that an inverse relation exists between the amount of sunshine and the prevalence of infectious diseases, providing, however, the temperature is not excessive. Some observations recorded by Ruhemann appear to indicate that influenza is more prevalent when the amount of sunshine is less, and it is not impossible that a similar rule would be found to apply to other infectious diseases also. In the eight years from 1893 to 1900 the number of hours' sunshine during the month of January, when influenza was exceedingly prevalent, was between 9.8 in 1890 and 62.3 in 1899, the mean being 36.4. A similar state of affairs was observed in Magdeburg, where from 1882 to 1900 the number of hours of sunshine varied during the same month between 19 in 1900 and 6.3 in 1888. Similar figures were obtained in observations made in other cities of Germany.

FARM, ORCHARD
AND GARDEN.

BY J. S. TRIGG.

Copyright, 1900, by J. S. Trigg, Rockford, Ia.

Correspondence Solicited.

Mules have more than doubled in price as a result of the African war.

The man who planted a strawberry bed last year will now soon reap the reward of his well doing.

There are some sections of our great country which get along pretty well with nothing but climate to sell.

It is said that the hog will always eat more than it can digest, in which respect it resembles the man who raises it.

It is stated that it is a good time now to commence breeding draft horses. It seems to us that it was a better time four years ago.

The water cress will only thrive in localities where it is fed by spring water, a peculiarity which we have never heard explained.

If you can manage to irrigate the strawberry bed after it begins to bloom, the chances are that you will double your crop.

Where fruit trees are heavily fertilized when young and make a large growth of new wood, do not look for many fruit buds to form that year.

The butcher bird, or shrike, is a mouse eater. He also likes small birds when he can catch them. On the whole, this bird does more good than harm.

This year illustrates the truth that potatoes are better sold at 15 cents in the field when dug than to carry them over and take the chances on a spring market.

More and better pigs would be raised if the sow never had a kernel of corn during the period of gestation. Most hog troubles are associated with the corncrib.

The early spring wild flowers are mostly either white or blue in color, later on the red becomes a dominant color, while the fall flowers will be usually either purple or gold.

A vine over the porch always gives a pretty decorative effect. Try a cinnamon vine, a clematis, trumpet creeper or matrimony vine, or if these cannot be obtained try a Virginia creeper.

Nowhere perhaps is intensive farming carried on to such an extent as in the island of Jersey. Nowhere else, so far as we know, is the parsnip made a field crop for stock feeding purposes.

The rose slug will have to be looked for with sharp eyes and destroyed. Other pests which beset the rose we have been able to keep under by a liberal use of the hose under strong pressure.

A good many people like cannas and will be planting some about this time. The canna loves a very rich, mellow soil and must have an abundance of sunlight and water if you would have it do well.

The proper size for a farm depends almost wholly upon the size of the man who runs it. The trouble all through the country is that there are too many 80 acre men running quarter section farms.

The buying of poor seed has resulted in the introduction of not a few weed pests through the country. Among these pests are wild mustard, sweet clover, squirrel tail grass, Russian thistle and others.

If your dog makes a practice of bounding out into the public highway at passing teams and travelers, don't get on your ear if somebody shoots him. Such a beast should be killed on general principles.

Here is another proof that man is the lord of creation: In a test between a man and a Great Dane dog as to which could dispose of the most wiener-wurst sausage in the shortest time the man beat the dog.

Wherever the soil is underlaid with limestone and the blue grass grows luxuriantly there will be found about the best conditions for working a farm. There, too, will the dairy flourish and good horses grow.

The horse is far better off without shoes while doing all the spring work on the farm. All the same, his feet should not be allowed to grow and flat out like a pancake griddle, but they should be trimmed from time to time.

When pork brings \$5 per hundred, live weight, and the pig weighs 250 pounds, it is time to let him go. It costs almost twice as much to add a pound to the weight of a 300 pound hog as it does a pound to the pig which weighs but 125 pounds.

It is possible for us all to give the golden rule more of a practical application in our dealings with our fellows and in our business affairs. "Do as you would be done by" will settle most disputes and differences which arise between neighbors.

A dry May will always beget a short hay crop.

Cold storage has added about 5 cents a dozen to the value of all summer eggs. At the same time it has lowered the price of fresh laid winter eggs.

There is a market now for cornhusks taken from the stalk when the corn is husked. They are worth about \$7 per ton and are used in mattress making.

After a hen is 2 years old, a cow 12 years old, a horse 15 years old, a steer 3 years old and a pig 1 year old they are usually kept at a loss by the owner.

War demands the best men and the best horses and wastes the best of both. One million horses are today required by the standing armies of the world.

Western extra butter put into cold storage last June at 18 cents a pound made good money for the holders. June goods this year will not sell cheaper.

When pork sells at \$5, there is no animal of the farm that will convert the raw material of the farm into money so quickly and with so much profit to the feeder as the hog.

It is said that oleo gives the manufacturer a profit of 80 per cent and the retailer a profit of 100 per cent, and no wonder, with 4 cent tallow as the base of its make up.

The well bred draft 3-year-old colt is once more worth from \$30 to \$100. Such a colt will cost to raise about \$50. A pair of them well broken and fitted will bring all the way from \$200 to \$275.

Nature is an adept at offsets. In the west just as the strawberries are getting ripe and the roses getting ready to bloom along comes the cyclone season, the black clouds scaring timid folk out of their wits.

Borrowing should only be born of necessity, and the ethics of borrowing are summed up in the prompt return in good order of the thing borrowed, with thanks for its use and a spirit of reciprocity when occasion demands.

The production of fine linens is confined very largely to Ireland and this for the reason that there is found a climate specially fit for retting and bleaching the flax. Climatic condition not found in many other countries.

An acre or so of sweet corn planted three feet one way and six feet the other, the open space to be devoted to pumpkins, will make an admirable lot in which to turn the shotes next August. There is nothing better to carry them through till field corn is ready.

Hawks migrate not in a straight line of flight, but by a series of gyrations or circular sweeps, flying so high in the air that it is difficult to see them even on a bright day. They sail round and round in flocks of 20 or more, always bearing forward in the line of their migration.

We sometimes think that the horticulturist meets with more disappointments than men in any other business. He is the common victim of all the vagaries of climate and has to fight an unseen host of insect pests and too often finds when he has a crop he has too much of a good thing.

The bees have been a busy army among the apple, plum and cherry blooms the week this item is written. Silently and almost unnoticed they have perfected the mystery of plant fertilization, not a single blossom left unvisited. No other insect does this work so well as the bee.

The possibilities connected with the stock business in the Dakotas are well illustrated by the success of a young man who went there six years ago with \$300, which he invested in sheep. By attending carefully to his flock he was able on the last of April, 1900, to close out his interest for the sum of \$25,000.

When land gets so impoverished that no crop can be raised unless it is doped with commercial fertilizers, it is just like some old fellows whom we know who cannot and will not work until they get three fingers of whisky, and the fertilizer is only good for one crop and the whisky for but one day's work.

The increased scarcity of white pine has led lumbermen to investigate the merits of jack pine for some forms of lumber. It is found that it makes serviceable dimension stuff and lath, and large amounts of it are being utilized for these purposes. It had never before been considered of any value save for fuel.

If you or yours should be sick with some old chronic ailment and your family physician cannot effect a permanent cure, don't be foolish enough to bite at the promises of some traveling and unknown quack. There is just a little more of the pure and unadulterated fake business in the profession of medicine than in any other.

Blood Troubles:

Cancer,
Scrofula,
Old Sores,Rheumatism,
Contagious
Blood Poison,
Chronic Ulcers.

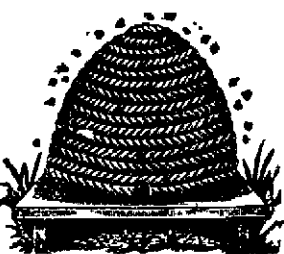
As the blood contains all the elements necessary to sustain life, it is important that it be kept free of all impurities, or it becomes a source of disease, poisoning instead of nourishing the body, and loss of health is sure to follow. Some poisons enter the blood from without, through the skin by absorption, or inoculation; others from within, as when waste products accumulate in the system and ferment, allowing disease germs to develop and be taken into the circulation. While all blood troubles have one common origin, each has some peculiarity to distinguish it from the other. Contagious Blood Poison, Scrofula, Cancer, Rheumatism, Eczema and other blood diseases can be distinguished by a certain sore, ulcer, eruption or inflammation appearing on the skin. Every blood disease shows sooner or later on the outside and on the weakest part of the body, or where it finds the least resistance. Many mistake the sore or outward sign for the real disease, and attempt a cure by the use of salves, liniments and other external applications. Valuable time is lost and no permanent benefit derived from such treatment.

BLOOD TROUBLES REQUIRE BLOOD REMEDIES; the poison must be completely and permanently eradicated—the blood reinforced, purified and cleansed, or the disease goes deeper and saps the very life. Mercury, potash and arsenic, the treatment usually prescribed in this class of diseases, are violent poisons, even when taken in small doses—never cure, but do much harm by adding another poison to the already overburdened, diseased blood.

SSS

S. S. S., Nature's own remedy, made of roots and herbs, attacks the disease in the blood, antidotes and forces out all impurities, makes weak, thin blood rich, strong and healthy, and at the same time builds up the general health. S. S. S. is the only purely vegetable blood purifier known, and the only one that can reach deep-seated blood troubles. A record of 50 years of successful cures proves it to be a reliable, unfailing specific for all blood and skin troubles.

Free Medical Treatment.—Our Medical Department is in charge of skilled physicians, who have made blood and skin diseases a life study, so if you have Contagious Blood Poison, Cancer, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Eczema, an Old Sore or Ulcer, write them fully for advice about your case. All correspondence is conducted in strictest confidence. We make no charge for this service. Book on blood and skin diseases free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.



GREAT

Muslin Underwear

SALE AT THE BEE HIVE

Commencing Monday Morning, June 4th.

Night Gowns, Skirts, Ladies', Misses' and
Children's Drawers, Corset Covers, Chemise, etc., etc.,

in short the

Entire Stock in this Department will be Placed in Sale
and the Reductions will be so Sweeping, that
it will be CLOSED OUT in short order.

The garments included in this sale were made in the best factories of the Country, and their workmanship, fit and fullness will be found complete in every respect.

The opportunity is an exceptional one.
Don't miss it

OUR PRICES!

WHEW! BUT IT MAKES
'EM SWEAT.

We are not in the CLOTHING TRUST, and therefore we are not helping to pay the rent for the room formerly occupied by Z. T. Baltzy. That's one reason why we sell cheaper than our competitors, and another, and a very good reason is that buying for three stores, Massillon, Orrville and Millersburg, enables us to buy 15 per cent. cheaper than small dealers, and consequently sell cheaper. If the immense amount of business done by us since our opening, is any indication as to where to get the Best Qualities at the Lowest Prices, go to—

BLOOMBERG'S.

All the very nobby fashionable
suits in fancy stripes,
check and plaids, at
\$5.80, \$6.80, \$7.80, \$8.80

Boys' long pant suits, aged
14 to 19 yrs. in fancy stripes
and checks, at
\$5.80.

Boys' Straw Hats, the 5c kind, two for 5c.

A Big Neckwear Bargain. A lucky purchase gives you a chance
to buy 50 cent neckwear at 29c in
Teck shapes only.

Men's Apline Hats In pearl and tan colors, hand turned fur
hats, worth \$1.25, our price - 88c
Children's Knee Pants at 9c, 15c, 29c. Every pair guaranteed.

\$3,000 in Premiums given away here. Your money back
whenever you want it.

OUR SALESMEN:

Louis Bloomberg,
Lee Mohler,
Per Lee Matthews,
Daniel Musser,
Joseph Bloomberg,
M. H. Ohl,

James Kerstetter,
Ross Palmer,
Albert Sibla,
Chas. Mellon,
Adrian King,
Harry Buck.

BLOOMBERG BROS.

One Price Clothiers and Furnishers.

14 West Main Street.

CHARLES L. FRANTZ, Mar.

DOWN COME THE CLOTHING PRICES!

~~~~~AT~~~~~

# WHITMAN'S MAMMOTH REMOVAL SALE!

Our entire stock of strictly up-to-date Clothing, Hats, Caps, Men's Furnishings, Trunks, Valises, etc., etc., must be closed out before we occupy the new Altekruze block now being erected, adjoining the new Bee Hive store, and which we will move into early in September.

## Commencing Saturday Morning, June 9th,

~~~~~WE WILL SELL~~~~~

\$35,000 WORTH

of desirable Suits, Overcoats, Trousers, Hats, Furnishings, etc., for men and boys, at a great reduction from all former prices. Every article in the store has been marked way down—present cost or value has not been considered. Every article of merchandise must and will be sold where it is now—Fixtures only will be removed to the new location. Remember, we have no shelf-worn or shoddy goods to offer. Our stock comprises garments of honest fabrics, the product of honest workmanship. This is a rare opportunity for those desiring bargains, and most of you know the WHITMAN clothing is of a high standard.

Young Men's Union

cassimere and cottonade suits. They look well and wear well.

\$1.35.

Men's Black, Blue,

grey and brown cheviot and cassimere suits, former prices \$4 and \$5, now

\$2.00.

Men's and Young Men's

Cheviot, cassimere, worsted and homespun, in plain black, checks, stripes and fancy mixtures. just the suit for semi-dress, twenty styles to select from, removal sale price

\$3.84.

Men's Very Fine All Wool

worsted dress suits, carefully tailored and finished. These are suits that your tailor would charge \$20 for. Our removal sale price

\$6.50.

Overcoats.

Men's, Boys' and Children's Overcoats at about

One-Third Their Value.

Boys' Long Pants Suits,

values from \$3 to \$9, removal sale prices

\$1.00 to \$3.84.

Boys' Extra Fine Suits,

sizes 15 to 20 years,

\$4.00 to \$8.00.

Children's Sailor Suits

and vestee suits with sailor collar, at just half price. An elegant vestee suit for

75 Cents.

Serviceable Children's Suits

as low as

38 Cents.

Boys' Reefer Suits,

short pants, sizes 8 to 16, made up in latest styles, they are all new goods,

74c, \$1.16, \$1.54 to \$3.20.

Children's Wash Suits

At Your Own Price.

Men's and Boys' Trousers,

all wool, cheviot and cassimere, at

\$1.00.

Men's Fine Dress Trousers,

Former price \$4 to \$5, removal sale price

\$2.40.

Men's Moleskin Pants,

just the thing for summer wear,

40 Cents.

Kentucky Jeans Pants,

Lined Through, 40 Cents.

Good Suspenders, - 7 Cts.

Men's Fine Fur Tourist and Pasha Hats,

colors black, brown, tan, pearl and nutria, qualities that you would consider cheap at \$1.50, removal sale price

80 Cents.

Good Quality Stiff Hats at

15 Cents to 75 Cents.

Extra Fine Stiff and Soft

Tourist Hats, \$1.60.

Linen Collars.

All our best linen collars, the real 15c collars,

9 Cents Each.

Best Linen Cuffs,

18 Cents Per Pair.

Best Rubber Collars,

17 Cts.

All Underwear at

Manufacturers' Cost.

Straw Hats and Hammocks

At Less Than Cost.

Good Working Shirts,

20 Cents to 25 Cents.

Leather Suspenders,

17 Cts.

Trunks, Valises and Suit Cases at 20 per cent. discount. Big reduction on White and Colored Dress Shirts, Neckwear and Overalls. All goods sold for cash only. Your money back on demand for any article that can be duplicated elsewhere for one-third more than you have paid us. Bring this ad. with you and be convinced that we sell as we advertise.

18 S. Erie St.,

Massillon, O.

C. M. WHITMAN'S Cash Clothing House.